The Weather
Today—Sunny, hot and humid, with highest temperature in the low 90's. Yesterday—High, 89; low, 71.

The Washington Post

SOMETHING NEW!
One comic strip—DOTTY—beginning tomorrow. Horace, Taffy and Pepper will be with her!

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Yanks Spread Control Over Tokyo as Men Pour Ashore

Ominato Naval Base Will Be Yielded to Extend Occupation North of Capital

Tokyo (Sunday), Sept. 9 (AP).—Helmeted U. S. troops with bayonets ready spread their control over more of subdued Tokyo today (Saturday, U. S. time) behind them additional men, tanks and guns streamed into Japan.

The American flag flew proudly over this devastated capital of a fallen empire, placed there yesterday at the command of General MacArthur at a brief and simple ceremony in the U. S. Embassy grounds.

Other soldiers were swarming ashore in Korea, under Japanese thralldom since 1910. The Tokyo radio said American rule over the homeland would reach up to Japan's northernmost limits of Hokkaido by October 4.

The Japanese were scheduled to yield Ominato Naval Base, 400 miles north of Tokyo, to the U. S. North Pacific Fleet at 10 a. m. (9 p. m. Saturday, eastern war time) extending the occupation of Honshu Island beyond the Capital for the first time.

60 Warships in Anchorage

Sixty warships crowded into Ominato's anchorage, Marines in reconnaissance boats prowled the coast line, and naval crews prepared to immobilize all Japanese shipping in those waters.

A similar drama was being enacted at Katsuura naval and submarine base on Honshu's eastern coast southeast of Tokyo, which will pass completely under United States Army and Navy control before nightfall.

Tokyo radio announced a schedule of occupation which would place American forces in control of many strategic points of the fallen empire by early October.

By this account, the naval base of Sasebo on the western coast of the southern island of Kyushu will be taken over September 22, presumably by the United States Fifth Fleet assigned to Kyushu's waters.

Wakayama, steel city of 195,000 population 30 miles southwest of Osaka—the great industrial center lying 250 miles southwest of Tokyo—will change hands September 25, Tokyo said.

Schedule Announced

Tokyo reported Yokkaichi, oil refining center 60 miles northeast of Osaka, will be occupied October 2, the north Honshu port of Aomori October 3, and the northernmost island of Hokkaido October 4.

The Japanese also said two officers of the U. S. Sixth Army had left Tokyo yesterday for Kyoto to arrange for its occupation. Kyoto, ancient capital of Japan, is 20 miles north of Osaka.

To all this, the Japanese people appeared supinely indifferent, just as they were when the jeeps and armored vehicles came roaring into their ruined capital for yesterday's historic flag raising.

That flag, which flew over Washington's historic Capitol on the day of Pearl Harbor, hung limply today in Tokyo's humid air after First Division Cavalrymen placed it there at the climax of one of history's strangest occupations of a foreign power's capital.

Without fanfare or excitement, the Second Squadron of the First Division's proud Seventh Regiment and the 302d Reconnaissance Troop swept through Tokyo's streets and threw a guard around the American Embassy.

There were few Japanese in the rags and the rubble that American bombers left of Tokyo, and they glanced only briefly at the columns of armored cars, self-propelled guns and personnel carriers crowded with troops.

Children Friendly

Children on their way to school bowed stiffly or waved. That was the only Japanese reaction to the unparalleled spectacle of foreign troops marching through their capital.

A parade had been scheduled but it was canceled, possibly to avoid excitement.

Maj. Gen. William C. Chase jumped from a jeep and led his First Cavalry units into Tokyo about 7 a. m. (6 p. m. Friday, E. W. T.). By way of the city's southwestern outskirts.

Tanks gathered at the perimeter of Tokyo but did not enter to avoid damage to the streets.

Aside from the fact that the battle-hardened First Cavalrymen wore helmets and carried rifles with fixed bayonets, the occupation of Tokyo—to be completed tomorrow—seemed more like an influx of tourists than a military operation.

The troops' bivouac was a parade ground where the Emperor's own guardsmen used to strut.

General MacArthur arrived in a two-car convoy after refusing a Japanese offer to line the streets with police as is done when the Emperor passes by.

At 11 a. m., upon his arrival at the embassy garden, MacArthur in-

See PEACE, Page 2, Column 7.

Share Acclaim

4 Comrades Accompany Wainwright

When Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright enters the Nation's Capital tomorrow to receive the acclaim of grateful citizens of the District, he will be accompanied by four gallant comrades in arms who shared with him the humiliation of more than three long, bitter years of Jap imprisonment.

Three officers and a veteran sergeant who were "Skinny's" fellow prisoners will share with him the honors tendered by Washington and the Nation.

To Share Spotlight

Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe of Fairbault, Minn., General Wainwright's chief of staff; Lieut. Col. John R. Pugh, 2124 Bancroft pl. nw., and Maj. Thomas Dooley, McKinney, Tex., aides-de-camp, and T/Sergt. Hubert Carroll, Paris, Tex., and members of their families, will share the spotlight with the hero of Corregidor.

Sergeant Carroll, a Regular Army veteran, has been General Wainwright's personal orderly for many years and was captured with his chief on Corregidor. During the bleak years behind Jap barbed-wire barricades, Sergeant Carroll continued his loyal service to his general. A warm friendship exists between the two men.

Tumultous Greeting

More than half a million persons are expected to line the route over which the gallant defender of Corregidor, his comrades in arms and members of their families will travel to a tumultou greeting on the Monument Grounds.

Constitution ave., from the Memorial Bridge to the Monument Grounds and the Capitol, where

See WAINWRIGHT, Page 2, Col. 3.

Yanks Arrive In Korea for Jap Surrender

Okinawa Veterans Swarm Ashore at Yellow Sea Port

Jinsen, Korea, Sept. 8 (AP)—Veteran combat troops from Okinawa swarmed ashore and into this Korean port on the Yellow Sea today and turned east toward Seoul, capital of this little country, seized by Japan.

The Japanese, who pulled their forces 12 miles inland, will surrender formally tomorrow in this port.

It was not known when Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry Division, spearhead of the occupation forces, would begin the 23-mile march to Seoul, which the Japanese renamed Keijo when they took over 35 years ago.

Obviously it will be soon, because the country which never ceased to resist its conquerors was reported simmering with minor civil disorders, and even the Japanese are believed anxious to surrender control.

Ride Dangerous Tides

With the guns of the Seventh Amphibious Group ready to blaze at the first sign of resistance, the landing barges put off through the dangerous tides which often rise 23 feet.

The convoy itself lay outside the treacherous shoal and reef-studded water at the approaches to the harbor as the invasion boats headed for shore.

Koreans in native junks sailed out to meet the liberators, but only a wave or two greeted the convoy carrynig Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's Twenty-fourth Corps in for the occupation of southern Korea.

Over the landing barges wheeled formations of planes from the escort carriers.

The advance party of soldiers hit the beaches at 3 p. m. (2 a. m. Saturday, Eastern War Time) and

See KOREA, Page 2, Column 8.

Jap Savants Listing War Criminals

Tojo Among Civil, Military Notables Named With Those Who Plotted Mischief

By Russell Brines

Tokyo, Sept. 7 (Delayed) (AP).—Japanese intellectuals who opposed the schemes of the Empire's war lords are preparing their own list of war criminals, including on it Hideki Tojo, Nippon's premier when Pearl Harbor was attacked.

Prince Fuminaro Konoye, vice premier of the present government; Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Lieut. Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, vice chief of the imperial staff, who with Shigemitsu signed Japan's surrender document, also should be on the list, two close supporters of Premier Prince Higashi-kuni told me.

"The Allies should announce their war criminals list soon so the Japanese people can consider and perhaps add some additional names," one person close to the present government said.

Called Major Criminals

The sources said that "among the Japanese people Tojo and Kido (Marquis Koichi Kido, member of the imperial household and lord keeper of the privy seal) ranked as major criminals along with leading members of the gendarmerie."

Another prominent name was that of Sotaro Ishiwata, imperial household minister and former finance minister in the Tojo cabinet.

Konoye, as premier when the Japanese invaded China in 1937, condoned that aggression and thereby promoted the imperialistic dream, the sources said. He was again premier when Japan was regimented in preparation for the Pacific War.

Blocked Peace With China

In support of their charges against other leaders, the sources declared that:

Shigemitsu worked behind the scenes to help prevent peaceful solution of the China war, thereby contributing to Nippon's clash with the United States and Britain. He was a "suave but puppet mouthpiece for the militarists" who blocked diplomatic settlements.

General Umezu was an influential member of the Kwantung army clique and furthered this militaristic group's aggression plans.

Kido long one of the group around Emperor Hirohito, and Ishiwata screened the truth from reports reaching the throne.

Specialized on Terrorism

Other civilians, ranging from bureaucrats and militarists who backed industrialists, to leaders of the army-financed patriotic societies should be on the list, they said.

The patriotic organizations specialized in terrorism which was important in solidifying the militarists' control over the Japanese homeland.

These sources said Premier Higashi-Kuni named Konoye and Shigemitsu to his cabinet, which was formed immediately after the Emperor announced acceptance of the Allies' Potsdam declaration, because he lacked sufficient time to select "proper men" with administrative experience.

Many Japs to Be Tried

London, Sept. 8 (AP).—The United Nations War Crimes Commission disclosed tonight that extensive steps are being taken to bring Japanese war criminals to justice.

Indications were that the number of Japanese who will have to answer for some of the most diabolical atrocities ever committed will far exceed those to be tried in Europe.

The first list of Japanese war criminals—all military officers—was submitted to the war crimes commission almost a year ago by the United States.

Since the spring of 1944 the war crimes commission has devoted particular attention to the question of punishment for Japanese war criminals when it took steps re-

See CRIMES Page 2, Column 8.

President Truman at Washington-St. Louis Baseball Game

Post Staff Photo—Goodwin.

THE CHIEF PEGS ONE IN—President Truman completes his throw from the port side to open the baseball game between the St. Louis Browns and the Washington Senators at Griffith Stadium yesterday. In the President's box near the Washington dugout are at left, Mrs. Truman and behind her George Allen and Senator Robert La Follette. To the right of the President in the front are Secretary William Hassett (holding scorecard), Admiral William D. Leahy and Press Secretary Charles Ross. In the rear are Senator Alben Barkley, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Presidential Military Aide Gen. Harry Vaughan, Attorney General Tom C. Clark and Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson. Standing at right are the St. Louis Manager Luke Sewell, Washington Manager Ossie Bluege (standing behind Sewell) and Clark Griffith

Truman Joins 20,310 Other Fans to See Nats Win, 4-1

Appleton, Released By Browns, Navy, Sets Back Former Team With 5 Hits

By Shirley Povich

Post Staff Writer

Pete Appleton relieved President Truman of the pitching duties a few minutes after game time at Griffith Stadium yesterday and stayed out there nine innings to hurl the Nats to a 4-1 victory over the Browns.

All the President had on his opening pitch-out was a smile. Appleton then took over and showed the Browns a jug-handle curve ball that held 'em to five hits. It was a matchless piece of pitching strategy by Manager Ossie Bluege.

The Browns were the victims of a slight mistake they made on August 28. That was when they gave Appleton his unconditional release following his discharge from the Navy. Lieut Appleton was making his first start for the Nats and what he did was knock his old pals completely out of the pennant race.

Appleton was pitching in front of a glittering assembly of White House officials, including the boss, Cabinet members and Senators, and a noisy gathering of 20,311 paying customers who filled the flag-draped stands. It didn't bother him much. He made one of the Nats' hits and drove in a run for himself.

The Nats couldn't gain on the league-leading Tigers, though. Up in New York the Tigers slapped down the Yankees and maintained their 1½-game margin in first place. But the third-place Browns fell 5½ games behind the Nats, with the Yanks 6 games behind.

Bluege, in desperate plight for pitchers, sent Appleton to the mound with misgivings. But they vanished as the game rocked along with the old right-hander holding the Browns to two hits for six innings.

The Nats made 10 hits off three St. Louis pitchers, Weldon West, Sam Zoldak and Al Fannin. Cecil Travis, making his 1945 debut with the Nats, got none of the hits, but he drove in the club's first run and turned in a sparkling performance at third base, where he had five chances, three of them difficult.

George Case and George Myatt put two runs in motion for the Nats in the opening inning. Case led off with a single to left and Myatt beat out a bunt down the third base line. A sacrifice moved them up, and Joe Kuhel was purposely passed.

Thus Travis came to bat for the first time in a situation that found the bases loaded. He fouled off two pitches and then grounded to George McQuinn, whose throw forced Kuhel at second as Case scored from third. Mike Kreevich got the second run home with a single to left.

The Browns retired West after that inning and the Nats picked up another run off Zoldak in the third when Buddy Lewis led off with a double down the right-field line. He scored from third on Mike Kreevich's infield single.

Appleton lost his bid for a shutout when the Browns came up with a run in the third on Don Gutteridge's triple to left and Milt Byrnes' double to center. They didn't get another hit until the seventh.

Washington got a gift run in the sixth after Vernon Stephens fumbled Kreevich's hot grounder. Rick Ferrell singled Kreevich to third but he languished there as Gil Torres flied out. Appleton got him home with a single past Stephens.

Every time Travis came to bat there were men on base. He grounded into a force play in the first inning, popped up in the

See NATS Page 6, Column 6.

Connally Urges Atomic Bombs To Keep Peace

Would Supply United Nations' Task Force, But Retain Secrets

By the Associated Press

Senator Tom Connally proposed yesterday that the United States furnish a flying task force of atomic bombers to the United Nations Security Council but retain the secret of their awful power.

His suggestion was the second definite plan put forward during the day for control of the new explosive force. Senator Mead (D., N. Y.) proposed an international agreement to outlaw use of atomic bombs in war.

"The secret of the atomic bomb ought to be retained by the United States," Connally flatly told an interviewer.

For Self Defense

The Texas Democrat, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, added:

"We shall never use it except in the interest of world peace or our own necessary self defense.

"The United States is a member of the Security Council and will furnish a contingent of air formes.

"Armed with a few atomic bombs, such a force conceivable could crush any attack or act of aggression quickly and effectively."

Connally also declared we should tie up "all available sources of uranium and other elements necessary to the manufacture of the atomic bomb."

Sure About Survival

Connally said he was not impressed by theories that civilization might not be able to survive the atomic bomb.

"Civilization has survived floods and storms, the black death, the plague, barbaric massacres and bloody wars," he said.

Mead said he believed a world scared by the explosive power of unclear energy would think twice before violating an antiatom bombing agreement and inviting its own destruction.

As precedent, the chairman of the Senate's War Investigating Committee pointed out that battling na-

See PLANS, Page 2, Column 2.

No Enemy

Thailand's Aid to U. S. Told by OSS

By the International News Service

The highly secret Office of Strategic Services broke long silence last night on a fantastic source of American information on Japanese movements—The supposedly enemy country of Thailand.

Thailand, OSS disclosed, definitely was not an enemy, but one of America's best friends.

The secret of fabulous intelligence work involved both heroic Thailanders and Americans who were smuggled into Thailand by submarine, Catalina flying boat, night parachute jumps, landings on secret airfields, and long overland treks from China across the French Indo-China.

OSS declared that Luang Pradit, Regent of Thailand, who spoke for the King as leader of the Government, actually led the courageous Thai underground and resistance against Japan.

Through OSS and its British counterpart, Pradit was in constant touch with the American State Department, the British Government and the Allied military command in the India-Burma theater while dealing daily with the Japanese in his country and sheltering American intelligence men under the enemy's noses.

Lived in Bangkok

American officers of the OSS lived in the heart of Bangkok, capital of Thailand, in the midst of a Japanese garrison of 7000 troops and watched enemy soldiers strolling in the street as their radio kept touch with the OSS base in Ceylon.

That radio kept American military leaders fully informed of the discoveries of Thai underground leaders and the network of intelligence agents set up by Thais trained by the OSS.

At the same time 12 jungle camps were established by OSS Army personnel who parachuted into the country to train guerillas for a general revolt of Thailand against Japan.

Such a revolt was postponed by

See THAI, Page 2, Column 2.

Jobless Bill Faces Death In Congress

Federal Workers May Also Lose Aids Included in Act

By Robert C. Albright

Fading prospects for enactment of President Truman's jobless pay recommendations yesterday endangered proposed unemployment compensation coverage for 2,900,000 Government employes and some 400,000 maritime workers, now lacking unemployment protection.

A fight to salvage at least these subordinate features of the bill was promised last night by Senate Finance Chairman Walter F. George, (D., Ga.).

Committee Called

George called his committee for a jobless pay showdown tomorrow amid indications that provisions lifting State unemployment payments to a maximum of $25 for 26 weeks for all covered workers will be by-passed.

There was even some sentiment in the House and in the Senate for letting the Kilgore bill die without a vote, but George predicted his committee will "face the issue."

"If the committee rejects an increase in State unemployment compensation maximums to $25 for 26 weeks, I shall move at least for coverage under the District of Columbia law or State systems of Government employes and maritime workers," he told newsmen.

While George favored jobless protection for all Federal employes, including white collar departmental workers, proposals may be made in the committee to limit benefits to Government arsenal and shipyard workers doing substantially the same as industrial warworkers.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), meanwhile was silent on his original suggestion for compromising the over-all jobless pay provisions of the bill by extending

See JOBS, Page 2, Column 3.

Navy Offers Kimmel Public Court-Martial

Gives Data to Senate, Asks Some Information Still Be Kept Secret

By Mary Spargo.

The Navy Department yesterday turned over to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee its complete records of investigations into the Pearl Harbor disaster with a warning that some of the information should still be kept secret as a matter of military security.

In a letter to Chairman David I. Walsh (D., Mass.), of the Senate committee, Navy Secretary James Forrestal disclosed that the Navy has offered Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Navy Commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck, a public court-martial if he desires it.

Forrestal's letter, made public by Walsh, referred to a report by Admiral H. K. Hewitt containing a recommendation of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations that Admiral Kimmel be given a court-martial if he so desired.

Explains Offer

"These recommendations and the offer of a general court-martial in open court which I made to Admiral Kimmel, with which you are familiar, were not referred to in the reports released by the President on 28 August, 1945, because we did not wish Admiral Kimmel to feel constrained in making his reply to the offer of a general court-martial by any publicity concerning that offer."

The reports released by President Truman were the findings of Army and Navy Boards of Inquiry. They did not recommend any courts-martial, and attributed a large share of the responsibility for the success of the sneak Jap attack to officers higher in command

See PEARL, Page 2, Column 4.

Salb Joins WINX As Staff Organist; 2 Programs Daily

Walter Salb who has played the piano since he was seven, most recently at the Earle Theater, joins radio station WINX tomorrow as staff organist and pianist.

In addition to his regular duties, Salb will present two -half-hour programs of organ music—light classical, ballads and some pops tunes—each day at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Slab who has played in most of the theaters in Washington, all of the radio stations and many churches, has studied with the Spanish organist, Rafael Castillo, and his brother, John, who is staff organist at WTOP.

Parents of Dead Flier To Get Medal Tuesday

Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Nichols, 4636 Hawthorne ln. nw., will receive the Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously awarded their son, Capt. Howard B. Nichols, Tuesday, in ceremonies at Bolling Field.

Captain Nichols, pilot and flight leader in a P-51 Mustang Tactical reconnaissance Squadron of the Nineteenth Tactical Air Command, was killed over Germany March 18, 1945.

Navy May Follow Suit

Coast Guard Cuts Points For Discharges of Males

By the Associated Press

The Coast Guard cut its discharge points for male personnel yesterday as indications came the Navy would modify its system to give additional credit for sea and overseas service.

At the same time two Senators suggested that limited servicemen be released immediately.

One of the Senators also suggested that all soldiers 30 years of age or older who have children be released, and the other proposed that all soldiers whose college studies were interrupted by the war be given immediate discharges.

The Coast Guard, operating in wartime as a part of the Navy, cut its points yesterday for male personnel, from 49 to 43 for commissioned and warrant officers and from 44 to 40 for enlisted personnel. The old points were the same as the Navy's.

The Coast Guard explained that the lower average age of Coast Guardsmen, as compared with the Navy, made the revision necessary in order to maintain its rate of release proportionate with that of the Navy. If the Navy should cut further, as indicated, another Coast Guard revision might be required to reestablish the proportion.

The Coast Guard left unchanged the point scores for Spars, 35 for officers and 29 for enlisted women—the same as Waves.

Modification of the Navy system to take overseas and sea service into account was recommended yesterday by Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.), of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. Secretary Forrestal had previously disclosed that such a formula was under study.

Army release of all soldiers 30 or older who have children, was

See DRAFT, Page 2, Column 8.

Discharged GI, Jobless 2 Weeks, Is Found Hanged

Salem, Ill., Sept. 8 (INS).—A discharged serviceman who vainly had sought employment since August 21 was found hanged today 6 miles east of Salem.

The body of former T/Sergt. James Carl Waugh, 28, veteran of the Asiatic theater of operations, was discovered hanging from a tree limb on the Albert Crippen farm.

In the pocket of the dead man's coat was a note to his wife, an expectant mother now living at Glendale, Mo., and papers indicating his financial predicament.

One of the documents was a recommendation from former Gov. Lloyd Stark of Missouri.

War Time to End Sept. 30; Workers Gain Hour Sleep

Washington will join the rest of the Nation in turning its clocks back to prewar Standard Time at midnight September 30.

This is on the authority of Chairman Lyle Boren (D., Okla.), of the subcommittee drafting such legislation. The country went on War Time in February, 1942, as a means of increasing production.

Boren made his statement after conferring with Representative Cannon (D., Mo.), farm bloc leader, who predicted the repeal of War Time "without opposition." More than 50 bills to repeal War Time have so far been introduced, mostly by Congressmen from farm State.

Law 'Ineffective'

Venereal Disease Increases At Alarming Rate in Capital

By John F. Gerrity

The venereal disease rate in Washington is again increasing at an alarming pace.

This was revealed by inquiry among officials of the Public Health Service, District Health Department and Army.

After a Washington Post reporter confronted District Health Officer George C. Ruhland with Public Health Service figures on the increase of the social disease here, the D. C. Health Department announced that it was seeking to expand existing facilities to combat the malady, increasing steadily as servicemen return from widely-infected Europe.

But Ruhland in an interview acknowledged that "we have neither the time nor the people to do the work."

He also admitted that the legislation now on the books "is large-

See V. D., Page 2, Column 5.

P-TA Invites Residents to Conference

Residents of four Virginia counties and the City of Alexxandria will be given a chance to discuss school problems relative to the new World At Peace at a special one-day conference of the Northern Virginia District Parent-Teacher Associations, which will be held September 22 from 9:30 to 3:30 at the Fairfax High School.

Parents who want to attend the seminar may bring their children to the Fairfax High School where they will be given a day of supervised play under the direction of area teachers and the Fairfax County Recreation Association. Those who do attend the conference are requested to bring picnic lunches.

Outstanding experts have been inviaed to talk at the session on each of the objectives outlined by the District P. T. A. at its last meeting. Among these are planning for improved school facilities, obtaining increased local, State and Federal financial support for school, discussing advanced health and recreational programs, working toward promotion of parent responsibility for the child, and providing undenominational religious training in public schools.

Virginia counties whose parents and teachers have been invited to attend the conference are those of Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun and Fauquier, in addition to the City of Alexandria. Discussion leaders will be Mrs. J. E. Holway, Alexandria; Mrs. G. A. Justasson, Fairfax; Mrs. R. A. Osborne, Falls Church; Mrs. R. C. Haydon, Manassas; and Mrs. Charles Baird, Fauquier County.

Rainey Named WMC Official In Portsmouth

Lowell F. Rainey, manager of the United States Employment Service office at Alexandria and a veteran of both World Wars, has been named War Manpower Commission representative at the Portsmouth Naval Separation Center in Virginia with his transfer effective next week.

Since coming to the Alexandria office as veterans representative February 10 of this year, Rainey has earned three promotions through six grades in the War Manpower Commission. He became assistant manager and then manager of the Alexandria office June 1. His successor will be Herbert B. Newell, acting manager of the Wad Manpower Commission office in Richmond, Va.

In World War I Rainey fought in Europe and was overseas two years with the Army of occupation in Germany. Between wars he was in the finance, automobile and real estate businesses, and with the outbreak of World War II, he entered the service in July, 1942.

As a top sergeant with the Ninth Air Force in the European theater, he was a chief o classification for conversion of the troops' civilian skills to military use. In his new work at Portsmouth, his aim will be to convert the skills men have learned in the Navy to peacetime civilian uses, Rainey said yesterday.

Mrs. Rainey will continue to live at their home, 302 East Glendale ave. in Alexandria, until they are able to find accomodations in Portsmouth.

Falls Church Council Moves To Ban Hedges

A proposal to prohibit, by town ordinance, the planting of hedges along the lines of streets, highways or sidewalks in Falls Church is one of four projected ordnance changes which will be considered tomorrow night at a public hearing scheduled by the Falls Church Town Council.

Other ordnance changes are: amendment to the subdivision ordinance requiring developers to file plats with the town clerk for approval by the Council, showing proposed streets and alleys. Grading of all streets must be done according to specifications approved by the council.

An amendment making it unlawful for any person to connect to the town water system without a permit and an amendment which which allow the mayor to restrict the use of water during an emergency.

Playgrounds Attendance Up In Alexandria

An attendance increase of 7,469 was noted for Alexandria's 12 playgrounds during the summer season as totals reached 45,539 this year as compared to 38,070 last year, according to Alan L. Heil, city recreation director.

The number did not include the thousands of persons who made use of recreation facilities outside of the playgrounds, including swimming at the Municipal Pool, organized baseball, archery and horseback riding at nearby stables under sponsorship of the Recreation Department.

Heil attributed the increased use of playgrounds to enlargement of the leadership staff which directed activities. Twenty-two supervisors including college students at home for the summer took charge and additional specialists in crafts and music visited each playground on assigned days to give instruction.

Fairfax Seeks $120,000 Loan To Aid Schools

A request for funds for improvement at four Fairfax County School centers has been approved by the Fairfax Board of Supervisors and will be sent to Richmond for State action, it was learned yesterday.

The Fairfax County School Board is asking for a loan of $120,000 from the Virginia literary fund for improvements at Herndon High School, Vienna Elementary School, Lincolnia Elementary School, and Groveton Elementary School.

School Superintendent Wilbert T. Woodson said most of the loan will be used to erect additional classrooms in order to relieve overcrowded conditions, and declared that work on all projects is expected to begin this fall.

Contemplated is construction of one classroom, two showerrooms and two locker rooms at Herndon, at a cost of $50,000; construction of two classrooms, two washrooms and a cafeteria at Vienna Elementary School, at a cost of $40,000; construction of two classrooms at Lincolnia Elementary, costing $20,000; and completion of three classrooms, a clinic room and a storage room at Groveton, for which $10,000 will be needed.

THAI

From Page 1

Thailand at the urging of the Allied military command because of the high value of the intelligence net to the Allies.

Among the OSS officers who entered the enemy land to train guerillas and protect the intelligence net were T/5 Edward J. Napieralski of South Bend, Ind., who was killed in action, and three others who were wounded, Maj. John J. Gildee, jr., of Baltimore; First Lieut. Springs R. Moore of 5415 Roosevelt st., Bethesda, Md., and Sergt. Emmett J. McCarthy, Butte, Mont.

Thais themselves who ignored increasing Jap suspicion and great personal danger in infiltrating and exfiltrating OSS men, included besides the regent, Pradit, such men as the premier, Thawi Bunyaket, who led guerrilla forces, and Chief of Police Luang Adul Aduldekarat, who aided in smuggling Allied intelligence men into and out of the country.

OSS said that "through the OSS men in the country and their communications system, the Thais made known to our military command every Jap movement, almost as soon as it had occurred . . . Thailand was one of our very few sources of direct intelligence on the Japanese.

"Since it was officially Allied to Japan, high Thai military officers often had conversations with their Japanese equivalents and these conversations repeated to the American OSS men in Bangkok."

Dates Back to 1942

Thailand's clandestine alliance with the United Nations dated back to the summer of 1942 when OSS men started efforts to contact the potential Thai underground they knew existed. The contact was made early in 1943 when two Thai underground representatives, Sanguan Tularak and Daeng Tilaka, came out overland into China and were sent back to the United States.

They and others, student volunteers of Thai origin, were trained by the OSS in this country through aid of M. Seni Pramoj, Thailand minister to the United States, who organized a free Thai movement. Thereafter wholesale intelligence work got under way.

First American liaison officers sent by OSS into Bangkok to work with the regent were Maj. Richard Greenlee, AUS, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Maj. John Wester, Brooklyn, N. Y.

They went on the dangerous assignment by Catalina flying boat to a rendezvous in the Gulf of Siam and boarded a motor launch for Bangkok. Others soon followed them into the country.

PLANS

From Page 1

tions generally lived up to their pledge not to use poison gas in World War II.

But Senator Russell (D., Ga.) didn't think the parallel would hold.

"The Axis would have used poison gas if Germany and Italy hadn't been so vulnerable to it themselves," he declared.

Russell agreed with Connally that the United States should not share the secret.

President Truman has said he intends to give Congress later his ideas on what to do about the bomb, as well as development of atomic energy for peacetime uses.

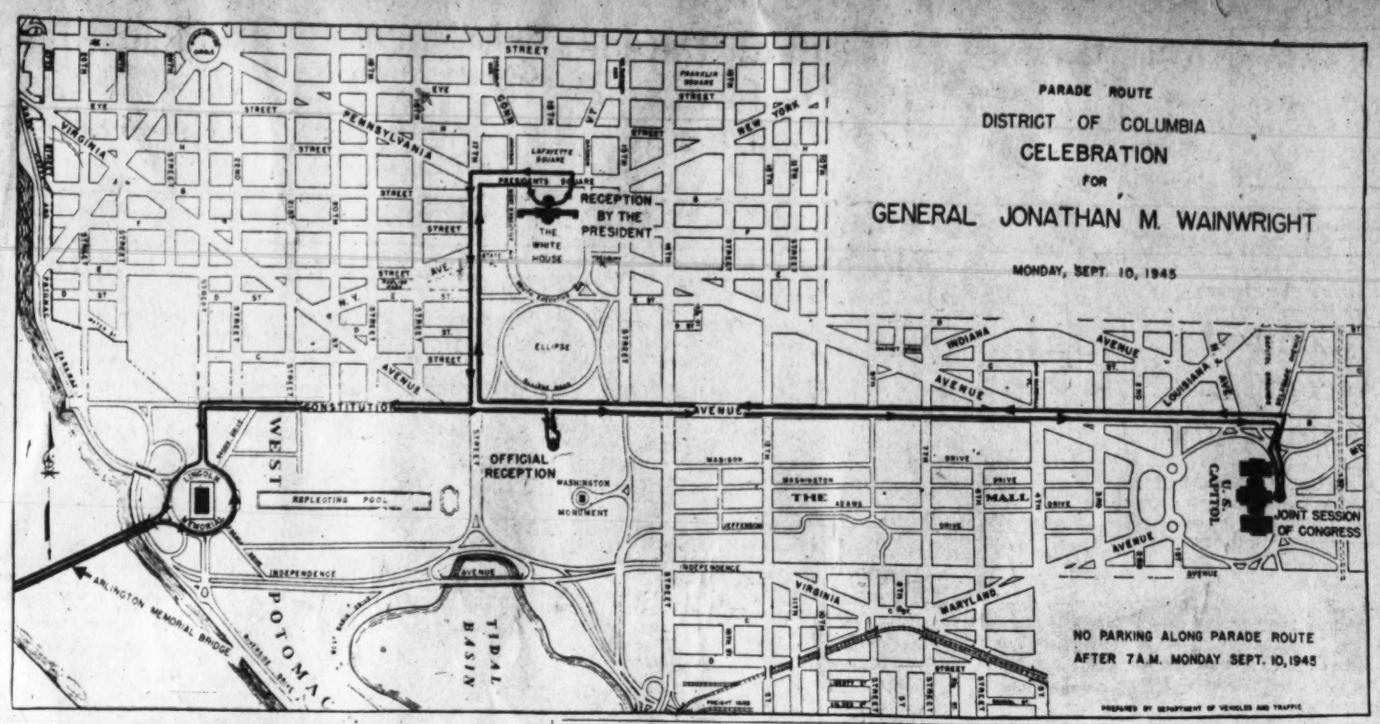
And Senate Republicans intend to demand that Congress have the final word on policy. They are backing a resolution by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), for a joint committee of six House and six Senate members to study development and control of the bomb.

Senate Commerce and Military Subcommittees, headed respectively by Senators Magnuson (D., Wah.), and Kilgore (D., W. Va.), plan joint hsearings about October 1 on the whole field of scientific research.

Oklahoma's First Dog Escapes From Crate

Little Falls, Minn., Sept. 8 (AP).—Oklahoma's first dog, the black show dog owned by Gov. Robert Kerr, was on the loose in Little Falls today, much to the discomforture of the Express Company.

The pet chewed his way out of a crate Wednesday while being shipped to Ada, Okla., from Pequot Lakes, where the Governor's family had been vacationing. He has been seen on the streets several times but even with a $5 reward offered by the Express company, efforts to capture him have been futile.



WAINWRIGHT

From Page 1

the party will be received at a later ceremony, will be transformed into a colorful boulevard of flags. Hundreds of American flags will flutter from lamp posts along the route with more than 1000 poster portraits of General Wainwright displayed beneath them.

To Pentagon First

Following a brief reception at National Airport, where they are scheduled to arrive fro mSan Francisco at 12:30 p. m., the liberated fighting men will depart for the Pentagon where they will be welcomed by Secretary of War Stimson and a large group of veterans of Bataan and Corregidor.

Participating in the Army's reception at the airport and Pentagon will be wives, children and relatives of the heroes, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general, Army ground forces.

Leaving the Pentagon, the party will arrive by motorcade at the District end of Memorial Bridge, en route to the civic reception at the Monument Grounds.

General Wainwright, accompanied by Mrs. Wainwright and Col. William F. Rehm, of the Military District of Washington, will lead the procession in an Army car.

Immediately following will be General and Mrs. Beebe, their 17-year-old son, John McRae Beebe and Chaplain Lieut. Col. John K. Borneman, a veteran of Bataan. In the third car will be Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Pugh, and Capt. John E. Glancy, of the Military District of Washington.

Following them in another car will be Major Dooley, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. T. P. Dooley and Dr. M. S. Minto, a brother in law.

T/Sergeant Carroll, his sister, Mrs. Fleda Osbourn, and Brig. Gen. Robert M. Young, commanding general of the military district of Washington, will be in the fifth car.

Following the official party will be cars bearing reporters, radio broadcasters and newsreel men who will report the ceremonies to the Nation.

JOBS

From Page 1

the duration of benefits now paid by the States instead of lifting payments to $25 a week.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), author of the bill, hinted Friday he might back such a compromise but the committee appeared to be lining up against any Federal augmentation whatever of State benefits.

The outlook for the bill as a whole was even darker in the House Ways and Means Committee, which completed hearings Friday on the President's No. 1 reconversion recommendation.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.), said he will not call an executive meeting on the legislation for several days, "so the hearings can be printed and studied." As in the Senate, there was even some sentiment in this group not to vote on the bill at all.

Against Increase

Doughton asked the Finance committee for copies of telegrams from State governors queried on their interpretation of the Kilgore bill. More than 21 of the governors had replied that the Federal payments necessary to lift benefits to $25-a-week conflicted with State laws banning benefits from other sources.

These telegrams, apparently, crystalized the present Congressional trend against the bill. Doughton said he thought they showed "the bill is administratively impossible." George previously had termed the bill "unworkable as it stands."

Although initial coverage for Government employes and maritime workers have not figured in the controversy, there was even more danger that Government employe features might die with the bill in the House group. Doughton hinted yesterday that if his own committee rejects the over-all $25 for 26 weeks provisions, Government employe sections might go over for consideration later in the committee's general study of Social Security law expansion.

Another subordinate features of the bill, providing transportation costs either home or to another job for displaced workers, was likewise in trouble in both House and Senate committees. George said he favored payment of "one trip" costs home or to another job, "but the difficulty is that thousands of displaced workers already have paid their own way home, and Government payments to the rest would be unfair to them."

New East-West Record Set by Lockheed Plane

Burbank, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP).—A Lockheed constellation transport plane set a new East-West transcontinental flight record last Thursday in eight hours and 39 minutes between Washington, D. C., and Burbank, Calif., Army officials announced today.

Lieut. Col. W. Rafferty, command pilot, said the huge ship cruised between 12,000 and 14,000 feet at only 50 per cent power, averaging 272 m.p.h. for the 2,350-mile trip. The previous East-West record, 10 hours and two minutes, was made in 1938 by Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky in a fighter plane.

Centoria, Nebr., had a newspaper three years, although the town never existed. The paper was published to promote the idea of moving the American Capital to the old Fort Kearney site, calling it "Centoria."

PEARL

From Page 1

than Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, then in charge of Army forces in Hawaii.

Kimmel has repeatedly called for a court martial ever since he was relieved of command shortly after December 7, 1941.

Forrestal said the record he was submitting to the Naval Affairs Committee also included a record of an investigation conducted in 1944 by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, now a Republican Senator from Connecticut.

The Navy Department made it clear that in submitting its records, it was throwing itself upon the mercy of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees to judge whether or not material hitherto kept secret should be made a matter of public information.

"So far as public release of such of these documents as have not been made public is concerned, "Forrestal told Walsh, "as is stated in my final endorsement to the Pearl Harbor Court of Inquiry and as I stated to you over the telephone on the morning of 28 August 1945, the Navy Department will abide by the decision of your Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee of the House as to whether the information contained in these documents which has not been heretofore released is of sufficient public importance to warrant compromising sources of information which have been and continue to be of great value to our national security.

Urges Safeguards

"I am constrained to point out to you, however, that Admiral King, my chief military advisor, has indicated that, in his view, the information obtained from these sources is of such present and prospective value to our national security that we should continue to safeguard the mto the greatest extent possible."

By means of sources disclosed in these records, Forrestal maintained, "the United States could keep itself informed of the intentions as well as the actions of the enemy."

The information which Forrestal sent to the Naval Affairs Committee will be used by the special joint Congressional Committee to investigate Pearl Harbor, after the House adopts the Senate-passed resolution, members said.

Action in the House is expected Monday or Tuesday and it is believed that the resolution introduced by Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.), creating a 10-man group, with six Democrats and four Republicans, will be adopted.

Fairfax County War Fund Quota Set at $39,000

Fairfax County has been assigned a quota of $39,000 in the Community Chest War Fund drive which opens September 22, Col. Waldron E. Leonard, campagin chairman, announced yesterday.

Colonel Leonard explained that area and district campagin workers will be appointed during the next week, and urged Fairfax residents to contribute equally as much or more than they did last year, since the demand on the fund from the armed forces will not diminish.

Headquarters for the Fairfax drive, which continues through October 23, will be 156 Hillwood Square, Falls Church. Mrs. Iva G. Randall, campaign secretary, is in charge of the office.

Venereal Infection Rate Gains

The annual rate of venereal infections, Public Health Service records show, fluctuates yearly, but an upward trend for a seven-year period has been evident.

An explanation offered for the greater incidence of syphilis is the longer time required to cure the disease, making for overlapping from year to year.

	Population	Rate of Infection Syphilis	Total Syphilis Infected	Rate of Infection Gonorrhea	Total Gonorrhea Infected
1938	631,464	4.16	26,266	3.32	20,838
1939	649,406	10.01	64,941	6.21	40,328
1940	663,091	10.8	66,320	5.4	35,807
1941	741,000	12.7	95,300	5.1	37,791
1942	821,000	15.14	123,150	5.77	47,372
1943	833,720	8.28	67,120	4.08	33,849
1944	926,260	10.23	92,640	5.18	47,980

V. D.

From Page 1

District Health Department had not undertaken a program as suggested by the Public Health Service.

In 1944 Washington ranked seventh in the country's large cities in new venereal disease cases reported, with more than 8000 new cases listed in the Public Health Service published records.

Since 1938, increasing numbers of venereal infections have occurred in Washington, according to data compiled by the Public Health Service. Although the rates have fluctuated from year to year, the general trend has been upward. Only in 1943, when Selective Service made its greatest withdrawals from the manpower pool and when the Army started inducting venerally infected men did both the syphilis and gonorrhea rates drop.

Ruhland admitted that he expected another sharp rise in the figures this year as the demobilization program hits high gear.

In 1938 there were approximately 25,000 syphilis cases in the District, computed at the rate of 4.16 cases for every thousand persons.

In 1944 the rate per thousand had jumped to 10.23, raising the total syphilis cases to about 85,000.

A similar rise is evident in gonorrhea. In 1938 there were about 28,000 cases, and in 1944 there were about 45,000 cases.

Ruhland estimated that 1945 figures would show a 25 per cent increase in gonorrhea—or about 53,000 cases.

In addition to citing lack of aggressive leadership here, Public Health Service physicians, Health Department officials and private physicians who have worked on the venereal disease problem summed up their criticism of the local program as follows:

1. Absence of any adequate law to enforce treatment or isolation of infected persons.
2. Insufficient doctors, nurses, and laboratory technicians.
3. Overcrowded clinics.

In 1939 Congress passed an act enabling the District Commissioners to write and enforce any reasonable regulations which the Commission deemed necessary to prevent and control communicable diseases, including venereal diseases.

A year later in August the Commission issued its venereal regulations which are in force today.

Last March, the District Medical Society told Dr. Ruhland, that the District venereal regulations were "unscientific and unenforceable." At the same time the society suggested an amendment to those regulations.

The principal faults found in the 1940 regulations and their enforcement are:

1. While the law provides that an infected person must provide "roo mor rooms for his exclusive use," no provision is made to keep that person in those rooms.
2. The la wstates that no venereally infected person can be employed as a cook, baker or other producer or handler of food or drink. However, the same person is not restricted from working at any other job where disease transmission would be equally easy.
3. No provision is made for the treatment of minors. And the Health Department said that they have no power to force minors to undergo treatment or to isolate themselves. However, 25 per cent of the total venereal cases in the city lie within the age groups 17-21. And 50 per cent of the highly infectious diseased are in the same group, Health Department officials admit.
4. No Washington private physician who has treated a venereal case has ever been prosecuted for failing to report such treatment—as he must do under the regulations—Health Department officials further admitted.

By law, any violation is punishable by a fine of $100 or imprisonment for 30 days or both. Health Department officials yesterday told The Post they knew from their records that not more than 10 per cent of the doctors treating venereal diseases in the city "bothered to report."

Dr. Frederick Gillick, former former head of the D. C. venereal disease program, who resigned August 1, said that he had repeatedly informed "Dr Ruhland that the regulations were obsolete and urged their revision."

In May, 1943, following the D'Allessandro congressional investigation of the city's vice conditions, the regulations were rewritten and sent to the Attorney General's office for approval.

Dr. Ruhland told The Post yesterday "that the revised rules were returned to his office with the notation that noe enough power had been given to the health officer."

The Attorney General's suggestions were ignored until July, 1944, when Dr. Gillick and Dr. A. Barklie Coulter, a Health Department physician, again rewrote them.

However, this second revision never left Ruhland's office.

When asked why there had been the 2-year lag, in giving the city regulations with teeth, Ruhland said: "We have had neither the time nor the people to do the work."

He added that the regulations ::should be gotten out soon."

Today in the District's venereal disease clinics, four doctors, about thirty nurses and five lay investigators, whose job it is to find disease sources, are employed.

Dr. Benjamin Chinn, acting director of the venereal section, estimated that to keep up with known cases a staff of six full-time doctors, about 50 nurses and 15 investigators would be required.

How many additional employes would be necessary to combat the predicted infection increase, Chinn would not estimate.

Chinn also pointed out that "an unfortunate delay in treatment arises from the lack of laboratory technicians and laboratory facilities to perform qualitative blood tests."

He deplored the fact that blood specimens sent either to New York or Chicago for testing, add about three weeks to the treating schedule.

In Washington there are 21 venereal disease clinics—four operated directly by the District and the 17 operated by private hospitals or District maternal clinics.

Among the four District operated is the Rapid Treatment Center, at Gallinger Hospital.

This Center is equipped to cure gonorrhea in about 48 hours and early syphilis in an average of 8 to 10 days. It is one of many set up by the Public Health Service in principal cities and is described by PHS officials as the "backbone of the fight against veneral diseases—without it the program would fold up."

Last June Dr. Daniel Seckinger, then acting director of the District Health Department said that "the discontinuance of the Rapid Treatment Center would be nothing short of tragedy."

Yet yesterday, Dr. Ruhland when informed that the PHS might have to curtail its financial aid to the District, said that Washington "could not afford to operate the center."

One of the principal clinics, the Polk Clinic, is located at 7th and P sts. nw. It was estimated yesterday that the clinic has been overworked about 25 per cent.

This clinic is in the middle of what has been described as one of the "most densely infected urban areas in the United States."

Public Health Service records show that on O st., between 3d and 13th st. more than 700 venereal cases have been reported. On Corcoran st., between 13th and 19th sts. nw., 472 cases were listed yesterday. Of these about half were under treatment, according to the records.

The O Street Market, one of the city's largest food retailing companies, is located at O and 7th sts.

While the Polk clinic is the most crowded, Health Department yesterday said that all were taxed to capacity.

PEACE

From Page 1

structed Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger of the U. S. Eighth Army of Occupation to have "our country's flag unfurled."

As it was hoisted to the top of the pole at the chancellery, MacArthur, Eichelberger and Admiral Halsey saluted.

No Japs Present

While the simple, 10-minute ceremony signified the occupation of Tokyo, it was done so quietly that many of the city's oft-bombed residents probably did not know the Americans had arrived. No Japanese were present.

Elsewhere more American troops were pouring in to augment the occupation forces.

The American Division, veterans of South Pacific fighting, was arriving in the Yokohama area on the heels of first units of the 27th Division.

Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold of the Fourteenth Corps landed in Yokohama with most of his staff preparatory to moving on up to Sendai, railway city north of Tokyo which will be occupied later this week.

These forces will spread out over Honshu North of Tokyo, while the U. S. Sixth Army will begin occupying parts of southern Honshu as well as Kyushu.

The first American troops from the Seventh Infantry division landed at Jinsen, Korea, and prepared to move 23 miles eastward to Seoul, the capital whose name the Japanese changed to Keijo when they took over the little empire 35 years ago.

The first night of occupation in Tokyo found few Americans in the all but blacked-out streets.

Correspondents found prices high and there was no evidence the Japanese had been informed of Eichelberger's order setting the exchange rate at 15 yen to the dollar.

Domei agency told the Japanese to accept "invasion" money with the same readiness as they did their own yen.

Some stores and banks offered slightly over four yen to the dollar, while black market prices were as high as 50 yen. Most Americans had dollars despite an official statement they would be paid in yen.

Prince Georges Democrats Plan 15th Annual Tea

The fifteenth annual tea party of the Chillum Democratic Club, Seventeenth District, Prince Georges County, Md., will be held today from 3 until 5 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Daisy La Coppidan, 3815 37th st., Mount Rainier.

Guests of honor will be Senator and Mrs. Millard Tydings, Senator George L. Radcliffe, Representative and Mrs. Lansdale G. Sasscer, all of Maryland; Mrs. M. Alice Canoles, national committeewoman of Maryland; Mrs. Bessie K. Riha, Congressional committeewoman of Maryland; Mrs. Mary H. Duvall, Mrs. Frances McFadden and Mrs. Brewer Stouffer, all past chairmen of the United Democratic Women's Clubs of Maryland.

The affair is open to veterans' organizations of World War I and II and the general public. Mrs. La Coppidan, chairman of the Southern Maryland District of the UDWC, is general chairman.

DRAFT

From Page 1

urged by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.)

He made public a letter to Secretary of War Stimson in which he said:

"After numerous conversations with soldiers, parents and Army officers, I venture to make the following suggestions:

"(1) All soldiers of limited service classification, who have had overseas service, and all soldiers who have sustained any injuries or who are found by physical examination to be ill, should be immediately screened from all outfits under consideration for Pacific service.

"(2) All soldiers, 30 years of age or over, who have children should also be released.

"(3) All officers and men whose scientific training, including medicine, dentistry and the like, was interrupted by the war and who in good faith desire to resume their training should also be released.

"(4) All officers who entered the Army through the National Guard or otherwise from civilian life, 34 years of age or over, who desire to return to their business should, upon application, be immediately released."

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) also wrote Stimson, calling attention to what he termed "the plight of many thousands of young men who left college to go to war."

"These men," he said, "it seems to me, have every right to ask that they may be allowed to return to civilian life at the earliest possible moment, and take up again the studies which they laid aside when their country called. . . ."

McCarran also raised the question of the status of 1,000,000 limited service enlisted men.

"These men cannot hope for discharge under the point system, since the limited service restriction makes it virtually impossible for them to have acquired enough points to entitle them to release," he said.

CRIMES

From Page 1

sulting in the establishment of a Far Eastern and Pacific subcommission.

This subcommission began its work last November in Chungking under the chairmanship of Dr. Wang Chunghui, former Chinese judge of the World Court. Since then it has examined charges against Japanese war criminals presented by the Chinese government. At the same time, other cases against the Japanese war criminals have been presented to the main commission in London.

The special Far Eastern committee of the commission also was appointed to study charges and make recommendations for punishment of these criminals. The commission here said that this special committee was under the chairmanship of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador to Britain. Koo has made some comprehensive recommendations which were adopted by the main commission and submitted to member governments for their consideration and action.

"Forewarned is forearmed," the commission's memorandum said. "With the liberation of territories occupied by the Japanese, it is certain that a vast amount of evidence hitherto unavailable will be discovered."

KOREA

From Page 1

prepared the way for the main landing party. Only Japanese police remained behind to greet the Americans.

Admiral Kinkaid's chief of staff, Rear Admiral Thomas Coombs, was instructed to make the final arrangements for Sunday's surrender ceremony.

The signing of the surrender will formally free people, who for 35 years have lived under Japanese rule.

President's Calling List

The following called on President Truman at the White House yesterday.

10 a. m.—Fred Murphy, to present copy of Encyclopedia Americana.
10:15—Francis Biddle, former Attorney General.
10:30—George Creel, magazine writer.
10:45—Justice Robert H. Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court, now in charge of European war criminal prosecution.
3:00—Ball game.

Mechanic Injured

Clarence W. Bradley, 45, of 1015 I st. ne., was seriously injured when a hydraulic jack, elevating the front of a car on which he was working was pulled loose by the edge of a moving truck, dropping the car on him.

Bradley, a mechanic at a garage at 727 9th st. ne., was admitted to Casualty Hospital suffering possible fracture of the ribs.

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Decent Salary Scale As Yet Unanswered

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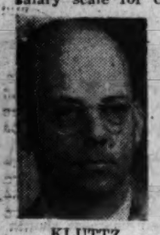


KLUTTZ

QUESTION: What will become of the President's recommendation to Congress for a decent salary scale for Government employes? This is the question of the week, but there is no immediate answer. Furthermore, the answer probably won't be known for months. Why? Well, this appears to be the thinking of top-side people: that the amount and extent of raises voted to employes will depend, first, on increased salaries members of Congress vote themselves. Second, it will depend on a national wage policy, as yet undetermined, and third, a comparison of salaries paid in Government with those of industry. No official with whom I've talked would support a flat increase in basic salaries for all Federal workers. They all had the same objection: that such an arrangement would continue the existing inequities. But on the other hand, they were all confident that Congress would eventually vote to lift the Government salary scales.

KEY: What Congress does about its own salaries is generally believed to be the key to the problem. And that thinking appears to be sound. The President suggested members of Congress raise their salaries to $20,000. If this happened, Cabinet officers would be given around $25,000 and members of the "little cabinet," members of commissions, boards, corporations and top bureau chiefs would be given between $15,000 and $20,000. Most of these people are now paid $10,000, the same as members of Congress. Some few are paid $12,000. Such an arrangement would force the overhauling of the Classification Act, as that act controls the salaries of most white-collar people paid under $10,000. In other words, the act would be liberalized to bring top classified people near the level of salaries paid members of boards, commissions and so forth.

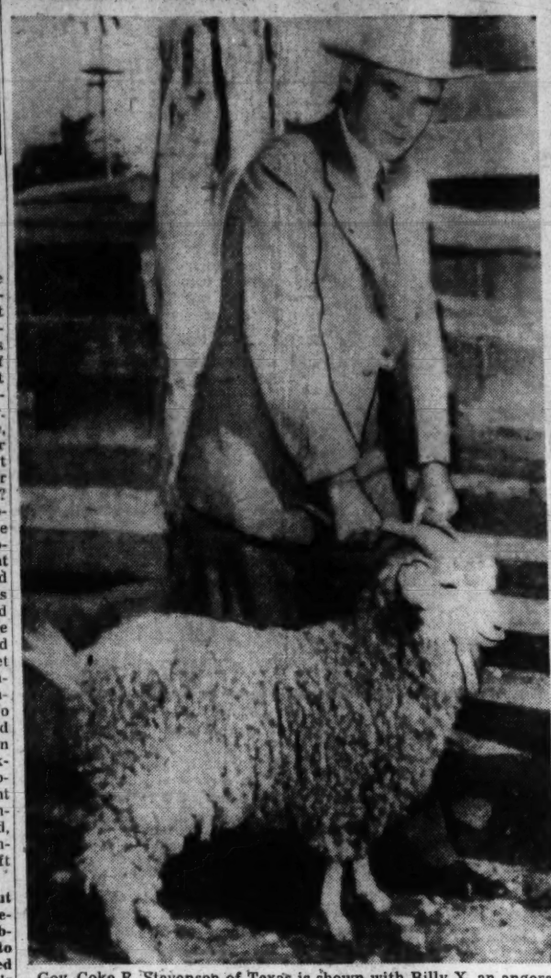
STUDY: Everyone is agreed that Congress won't attempt to overhaul that act until after a long and detailed study is made of it. A committee of technicians may be created for the study. This was done after World War I and the result was the Classification Act of 1923. The act was in the making for years. In fact, both the House and Senate Civil Service Committees, during discussion on the Downey-Jackson Pay Act, gave consideration to creating a committee to study the Federal wage structure. Also, the possibility of setting up regional boards to fix salaries of white-collar employes on the basis of the cost of living has solid support among members of the two committees. A good argument can be made for it. Jobs that are snubbed in this high-cost-of living city are eagerly sought after in low-cost farm areas.

PROSPECTS: While it's true that President Truman emphasized the need for better salaries for top administrative people any lifhting of Classification Act ceilings would ultimately benefit most career people. In the first place, it would make the career service more attractive. There would be more of an incentive to make a career of Government if long and good service would pay off at around $15,000 a year. Moreover, there would be keener competition for these top jobs. The new employe who enters Government would have a larger field and more of an opportunity to break into the higher brackets. In other words, lifting the higher brackets would stand to benefit al lemployes.

POLICY: The Truman administration apepars to be moving toward a policy of higher basic wages. Economists say wages must be kept up to insure a high rate of national income to enable the coutry to pya off the national debt. It could well be that the President wants the Government to set the example for industry and raise wages after the threat of inflation is passed His message to Congress could be given that interpretation. But members of Congress say the Federal wage structure should be comparable with that paid by industry in the lower brackets. Chairman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee, believes a study of Federal and private rates should be made to see just how they do compare. Any comparison made here, of course, wouldn't necessarily hold true out in my home town of Clinton, Missouri. And that's why salary differentials by areas based on the cost of living may be the answer.

FIXED: More than a million per diem Government workers now have their salaries fixed by wage boards. The salaries of these people who do identical work vary. They are fixed on the prevailing local rates. As a practical matter, I don't believe many members of Congress would vote to pay employes in their districts salaries lower than those paid in another state. It wouldn't be good politics. Congress doesn't fix per diem salaries. It delegated this authority to the agencies. The responsibility for setting areas differentials for white collar workers also would have to be delegated to make it work and I doubt if Congress is ready to do this . . . Civil Service today reports Federal employment dropped 18,398 during JJuly to 2,896,000. In Washington, 2354 fewer employes were reported. This contradicts Senator Byrd's figures that showed an increase during that month.

Middies' New Mascot



Gov. Coke R. Stevenson of Texas is shown with Billy X, an angora goat which he selected for the city of Fredericksburg to present as a mascot to the United States Naval Academy as a successor to the late Billy IX

Fenwick Spent $7060 During Primary Drive

Richmond, Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—The Democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor, Charles R. Fenwick, whose nomination is being contested by L. Preston Collins, spent $7,060.62 on his campaign, an expense accounting on file today with the secretary of the Commonwealth revealed.

Collins, contesting his defeat by a 572-vote margin, said he spent $4800 on his campaign.

The third candidate, Senator Leonard G. Muse, has not yet filed his expense account, nor have either of the two seeking the gubernatorial nomination.

Only two of Richmond's seven Democratic nominees for the House of Delegates have yet filed—Beecher E. Stallard, who reported the expenditures of $257.52, and James E. Gardner, who said his campaign cost him $226.

C. F. Blackwell, of Lunenburg, reported an expenditure of $431.85 in his campaign, for renomination to the House of Delegates.

Fenwick reported a printing bill of $2076; multigraphing and mailing, $2317; newspaper advertising, $480; radio broadcasts, $372; clerical aid, $572, and telegraph and telephone bills, $636.

Collins reported headquarters expenses of $4200 and out-of-pocket expenditures of $600.

Lecturer Escaped S. C. Plane Crash

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Lieut. Thomas Farley Smith, lecturer at the school of military government at the University of Virginia, loaned by the British army was to have boarded the Eastern Air Lines transport plane which crashed yesterday morning near Florence, S. C.

After learning of his narrow escape the colonel telephoned the school here to assure them of his safety then he boarded the next plane on the Miami to New York run arriving here in time to give his scheduled lecture this morning.

Md. Assessors Study Forest Tax

Ocean City, Md., Sept. 8 (AP).—The Maryland Supervisors and Assessors Association decided today to appoint a committee of five to study State Forester Joseph F. Kaylor's proposal for a yield tax on woodland properties.

The move was interpreted by some as a first step toward reversing the association's decisive opposition to such a yield tax bill that failed at the 1945 General Assembly.

Rev. Johnson Returns To Alexandria Church

The Rev. Clifford R. Johnson who has returned to Alexandria from a summer vacation, will resume services at Westminster Presbyterian Church today at 11 a. m. This week he attended the 158th annual Synod of Virginia at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Va., which was attended by Presbyterians from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Relief Food Appeal

Manassas, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Miss Nell G. Grim, Prince William County Home Demonstration Agent, made a general appeal to county residents this week to contribute canned foods to the National Food Bank to be used for foreign relief under the supervision of UNRRA.

Virginia GOP Urges Poll Tax End at Hearing

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 7 (AP).—A special committee of the Republican Party today asked elimination of the Virginia poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, local appointment of electoral boards, elimination of absentee voting laws and other changes in the State's election laws, at hearings of the Virginia State Legislative Committee on Suffrage.

The Republican committee, headed by Senator J. A. Garber, of Harrisonburg, also asked for new laws on registration which would require every person registering to vote to make application in his own handwriting "without any assistance whatsoever."

The group also complained of appointment of electoral boards by circuit and corporation courts, and advocated their appointment by by boards of supervisors and city councils. Their recommendations would make it mandatory that each of the two parties receiving the highest vote and next highest vote in the Presidential election be represented on electoral boards, which would serve for four-year terms. No member of an electoral board would be permitted to serve more than two consecutive terms. Court appointments would fill vacancies on the boards.

The Republicans favored the poll tax as a tax, but not as a prerequisite to voting, and asked that machinery be set up to enforce collection of the tax.

The committee recommended purging of registration books during years of presidential elections and fines for failure to do so.

As means of collecting the poll tax, the committee proposed to prohibit anyone from obtaining any license or permit until his poll tax is paid. Schools of Virginia have lost one million dollars a year for 40 years by discouraging the payment of the poll tax, two-thirds of which revenue is allotted to education, Senator Garber declared.

Moss G. Plunkett, defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, attended the afternoon session, with recommendations to present to the legislative committee.

3,632,959 Dressings Made By Loudoun Unit

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—The Loudoun County Red Cross Chapter, through its surgical dressings unit, made 3,632,959 dressings during the war, it was reported here this week. Only three of the work rooms changed chairmen during the entire period of operation. The work was under the chairmanship of Mrs. Frank P. Smoot, of Leesburg, who personally superintended the packing, billing and shipping of the quotas.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Sept. 8 (AP) (WFA Office of Market Services).—CATTLE—Receipts, 100; compared week ago, general trade slow for week; top-good slaughter steers steady; lower grades weak to 25 lower; heifers steady to weak; medium and good cows steady to strong; lower grades weak to 25 lower; bulls 50 lower; stockers and feeders 25 to 50 lower; three loads top-good, 1430 to 1470 lbs. grass steers, 11.65, week's top; bulk low and average good, 14.50@16.15; medium, 12.75@14.00; common, 10.00@12.00; handful good heifers, 14.00@15.30; bulk common and medium grassers, 10.50@13.50; good young beef cows, 12.50@13.75; medium beef cows and cows of dairy type largely 10.00@11.00; high-yielding individuals, 11.50@12.00; cutter and common, 8.00@9.50; canners, 6.50@7.50; shelly kinds, 5.00@6.00; good beef bulls, 13.00@13.50; good weighty sausage bulls, 12.50; bulk light and medium weights, 9.00@12.00; good native and Western feeder steers, 13.00@14.50; bulk common and medium, 9.00@12.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 25; compared week ago, vealers slow, steady; mixed lots closely sorted good and choice 120 to 250 lb. vealers, 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls suornd 7.50; extreme lightweight down to 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 100; active, steady with Friday; good to choice barrows and gilts 120 lbs. up, 15.30, ceiling; good sows, 14.55, ceiling, compared week ago, barrows, gilts and sows unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 75; compared week ago, spring lamb trade slow, irregular; good and choice grades, steady; cull, common and medium grades, 50 to 1.00 lower; practical top, 18.50; mixed lots closely sorted, 65 to 95 lb. spring lambs, bucks included, 15.00@18.50; common and medium, 10.00@13.00; culls around 7.00; slaughter ewes unseven, mostly 50 cents lower; few lightweight wooled and shorn ewes, 6.00@8.50; bulk common to good, 3.50@5.50.

Cattle Parade To Be Feature Of 4-H Fair

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—A feature of the tenth annual 4-H Fair, which will be held September 15, at the fair grounds in Purcellville, will be a parade of the livestock exhibits of the boys and girls at 1:30 p. m. The fair this year promises to be the largest and most complete exhibit of 4-H work ever held and several classes and events in addition to the parade have been added. The judging will start promptly at 9 a. m. Eleven classes are open to the girls, three classes to both boys and girls, four classes to boys and the home demonstration flower classes. There are 10 farm-crop classes open to all and the pony show in the afternoon will feature 10 classes.

Three specimen classes and five arrangement classes are scheduled for the Leesburg Garden Club flower and vegetable show, which is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, September 15, at Bellgrove, home of Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher, near Leesburg. The specimen classes include: Collection of six vegetables; collection of 10 or more vegetables, and collection of 10 named garden flowers, shown in one container.

The arrangement classes are: Arrangement in metal containier, yellow flowers predominating; arrangement of autumn flowers in a crock; arrangement in a bottle; small arrangement, not over 8 inches complete; miniature arrangement not over 3 inches complete. An offering for the benefit of the Loudoun County Hospital vegetable garden and grounds will be taken at the Show. Mrs. Harrison Williams is in charge of refreshments, which will be served during the afternoon. Miss Florence Manning is chairman of the garden party and Mrs. Talbot Pierce is president of the Leesburg Garden Club.

Funeral Set For Woman As Requested

Culpeper, Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—The carefully made plans of Mrs. Lillie Mae Jennings, 45, for her own funeral, will be carried out tomorrow.

After making two visits to a Culpeper undertaker yesterday, selecting a casket on the first visit about 2 p. m., and ordering a floral piece for the casket about 4 p. m., she locked herself in a hotel room and was dead when found there about two hours later.

"A well planned suicide" was the description of her death by the acting coroner, Dr. James L. Stringfellow, here today. He said she died from a self-inflicted pistol wound.

The undertaker, Mrs. Katherine R. Perrow, said she joked unsuspectingly with Mrs. Jennings, of Remington—a widow for the past two years—when she made the first visit and selected a casket.

"After she came back the second time and gave me $25 for flowers, I got to thinking about it and decided there was something strange about her request and called the Culpeper Hotel." The hotel was unable to get a response from Mrs. Jennings in her room.

Mrs. Jennings told Mrs. Perrow on her second trip to the establishment, "I want to be buried in this dress I have on," a black lace one. She told her the flowers could be any kind "just so it's something nice."

Mrs. Jennings had ordered a tombstone, complete with inscription, and left other directions in connection with her death, including a note to her banker.

Tomorrow at 2 p. m., laid out in her black lace dress, she will be buried at the site she chose in the Fairview Cemetery here, in the casket she picked out, draped with the floral design she ordered. Mrs. Perrow said she would see that it was a very nice one. "She loved flowers" and would "be particular about the flowers for a funeral so carefully arranged," the undertaker said.

Women Not Required To Work Over 48 Hours

Richmond, Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—John Hopkins Hall, Jr., commissioner of labor, announced today that women in Virginia cannot be required to work more than 48 hours a week, since the two Virginia wartime emergency acts extending the maximum hours of employment for women are no longer in effect.

Hall said the President's official announcement of V-J Day brought an automatic end to the period of effectiveness of the acts.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Sept. 8 (AP) (USDA.).—SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 400; salable calves, 100; compared Friday last week, choice fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, steady to strong at 17.00 and 16.00 upward, respectively; top steers, 16.00, the ceiling, paid freely; sisable supply, 17.15@17.90; choice yearlings, 17.85; choice heifers, 17.50; moderate supply 16.25@17.25; other grades steers weak to 50 lower than normal pre-Labor Day holiday trade; com.narable heifers, mainly common, medium and low-good kinds, 50 off; instances 75 on medium to low-good cow-type heifers; cows and bulls, 25 to 50 lower; light vealers weak, with strong weights and heavy calves 50 lower; choice vealers sold up to 15.00 during week, but practical closing top 14.50, with heavy calves 13.00 down; only moderate quota Southwest and Northwest, 12.00@13.50 grass steers during week but sizable run all grades grass cows; very moderate supply stock cattle in fresh receipts; stockers closed weak to 25 or more lower; all grades accumulating in feeder division; bulk 11.50@13.50; good to choice stock calves 14.00; medium to good slaughter grass as well as short-fed heifers closed at 13.00, mostly 12.50 down; standout Montana cows reached 14.00 but practical outside at close 12.50; very little passing 13.00; cutters, 7.50 down; canners, 6.25@6.75; most grassy sausage bulls 9.00@11.00; outside heavy sausage bulls, 12.50 and heavy beef bulls 13.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 500; total 1200; compared Friday last week, slaughter spring lambs weak to 25 lower; not enough yearlings available to accurately test prices; slaughter ewes unevenly weak to 50 lower; good and choice grades showing full decline; feeding lambs and ewes steady; good and choice native spring lambs, 13.15@13.50; with bucks discounted 1.00; load of Washington springers sorted 25 per cent early at 13.50, with fair-sized lot of native springers late at the same price; practical top, good and choice springers at the close, 13.25; common light native lambs mostly 10.00@10.50; aged slaughter ewes bulked late at 5.00@6.00, with cull and common grades at 4.00@4.75; two loads good to choice 67 to 93 lb. Washington new crop lambs to the country as feeders, 14.44; deck, 15.25; medium and good 63 to 82 lb. Montana white race feeding lambs, 13.50@14.35; one double deck, 120-lb. Washington ewes to country as feeders at 6.25; few feeding ewes 6.50; Western solid-mouth breeding ewes, 7.75@8.00; deck 3 and 3 year olds, 8.25.

Swimming Pool Beauty Contest

Jenny Phillips heard the cheers of veterans at Newton D. Baker General Hospital, Martinsburg, W. a., when she won a recent bathing beauty contest there at the opening of the swimming pool

Prince William Names War Fund Chairmen

Manassas, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Mrs. Edgar E. Rohr and Stanley A. Owens, co-chairmen of the Prince William County War Fund Drive which will take place in October, announce district chairmen as follows: Manassas, Mrs. R. E. Daffan; Occoquan, B. W. Brunt; Gainesville, Rev. W. F. Carpenter; Coles, Rev. J. Murray Taylor; Brentsville, V. W. Zirkle; Dumfries, Miss Elizabeth Brawner.

Capt. A. J. Daly will have charge of the fund at the Quantico Marine Barracks. Other committee chairmen are R. Jackson Ratcliffe, treasurer; Mrs. Frank D. Cox, publicity; Richard C. Haydon, schools; and E. R. Conner, J. H. Eagle, and J. C. Kincheloe, agriculture.

The county quota remains the same as that of last year, $9572. More than $10,000, was raised during the last drive.

Loudoun Club Seeks Change In Government

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—The Loudoun Better Government Club, of which Lucas D. Phillips is president, has filed in the clerk's office in Leesburg a petition asking for the issuance of an order by Judge J. R. H. Alexander calling for a special election on November 6 on its proposal to adopt the executive manager form of government for the county.

The paper bore the names of what the petitioners said constituted 10 per cent of the qualified voters of the county.

The proposed change would abolish the office of treasurer and commissioner of the revenue. In the place of these officers there would be established a department of finance that would have charge of the assessment of property for taxation and the collection of taxes and licenses.

The department head would be appointed by the Board of Supervisors as would the executive manager.

Loudoun Blood Donors Gave 1927 Pints

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Eight hundred sixty-three Loudoun County residents gave 1927 pints of blood during the 15 visits to the County of the Red Cross Mobile Unit, Mrs. John F. Kincaid, chairman of the blood donor committee for Loudoun County, stated in her report this week.

The names of the Gallon Club members, some of whom gave more than eight pints, are: J. Richard Downs, W. J. Harper, Marvin Simpson, Mrs. Florence Lacey, George Wagner, Mrs. Mildred Ashbrook, William K. Benton, John H. French, Cloyd James, Joseph A. Kincaid, Mrs. Mary P. Stabler, Mrs. Mary P. Brown, Ernest G. Cornett, Wise Cunningham, Reginald Gheen, Mrs. Irene Mullen, Mrs. Olga McGavack, Mrs. Joan S. Williams, Mrs. Daisy Jackson, Karlton L. Monroe, Mrs. Kathleen Duncan, Mrs. Katherine W. McLeod, and Elmer J. Manuel.

The following gave seven pints of blood: Mrs. Velma Barth, Mrs. Margaret Cockrill, B. E. B. Hall, Mrs. Helen Howser, P. Frank Legard, Mrs. Mae Estelle Payne, Raymond Potts, Miss Addie Purcell, Raymond Roderick, Mrs. Helen Simpson and Edward J. Smith.

Crcakdown Ordered On Virginia Motorists

Richmond, Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—Governor Darden has ordered state police to crack down on drivers of vehicles on state highways who fail to dim their lights when approaching other cars.

Major J. R. Nunn, acting superintendent of state police, said his men will launch a concentrated drive this week end on such violations.

Lucketts Farm Sold

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Leonard C. Bowman has sold his 335-acre farm near Lucketts to J. W. Ferrell, of the same community. The new owner will take possession of the dwelling house on October 1 and the farm on January 1.

Dr. G. P. Mayo Resigns as Head Of Blue Ridge School at Bris

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 8. —The Rev. George P. Mayo, D.D., has resigned as superintendent of Blue Ridge School, widely known institution for boys and girls at Bris, Greene County, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and has been succeeded by the Rev. Stanley E. Ashton, who for the past three years has been rector of St. George Episcopal Church, in Arlington.

Mr. Ashton, a native of Idaho, is a graduate of Kenyon College and received his theological training at the Virginia Theological Seminary, in Alexandria. Before coming to Vrgina he served as rector of St. Paul's church at Salinas, Calif.

Dr. Mayo founded the Blue Ride School in 1909 and since then, with the exception of five years, 1921-26, when he served as rector of Monumental Church, Richmond, has been actively in charge of the institution. Beginning with a dozen boarding pupils, the school now has an enrollment of 165 boarding pupils, about equally divided between boys and girls, and 36 day pupils.

The courses of instruction is for primary through high school, with special emphasis on vocational training, agriculture, shop work, home economics, and commercial branches.

Since its founding 36 years ago over 1,200 pupils have attended the school.

Vocational School Enrolling 300 For New Session

Manassas, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Approximately 300 students from Northern Virginia Counties, are being enrolled for the opening of the fall term at the Manassas State Vocational School Monday. R. Worth Peters, director, announces that one of the school's dormitories will be operated for resident students and possibly another will be opened if there is sufficient demand. The other students will be transported free of charge from central locations in the counties participating in the school project. Buses will be run each day from Arlington, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Culpeper and Hume.

Courses to be offered include: Automotive mechanics radio servicing, electric and acetylene welding, electricity, drafting, sheet metal, machine shop, and carpentry, cosmetology, vocational nursing, commercial and fine arts, and advanced business practice.

Manassas Is Getting New Crossing Signals

Manassas, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Flashing light and bell signals are now being installed at all railroad grade crossings in Manassas as a result of requests made by the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce to the Virginia State Highway Department and the Southern Railroad Co. to provide safer crossings. Hereafter, there have been no light or bell signals and guards stationed at only two of the five main crossings, have been on duty only during daylight hours.

Inducted Into Army Prince William Men

Manassas, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—The following men were inducted into the Army last week at Richmond according to C. C. Cloe, chairman of the Prince William County Selective Service Board: Lee Earhart, Nokesville; John William Liming, jr., Quantico; Ralph William McLeaf, Indian Head, Md.; Walter Lee Coverston, Manassas; George William Hickey, Manassas.

CIO Threatens State-Wide Strike Of 60,000

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—The Virginia CIO council today threatened to call a Statewide strike of 60,000 members unless "prompt action" is taken to settle three labor disputes pending in Lynchburg factories.

Boyd E. Payton, president of the State CIO council, said today that he had sent the following telegram to President Truman, Governor Darden, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, War Labor Board Chairman George W. Taylor and CIO President Philip Murray:

"Craddock-Terry Shoe Corporation, Harris-Woodson Candy Co. and Old Dominion Box Co., all of Lynchburg, continue to be in defiance of War Labor Board directives. Twenty-two hundred employes of the shoe company have been on strike 23 days.

"Apparently no one has the authority to settle the issues. State CIO council sees no alternative but to call for a Statewide strike of 60,000 members unless prompt action is taken to stop antiunion, un-American activities of these employers. Please advise."

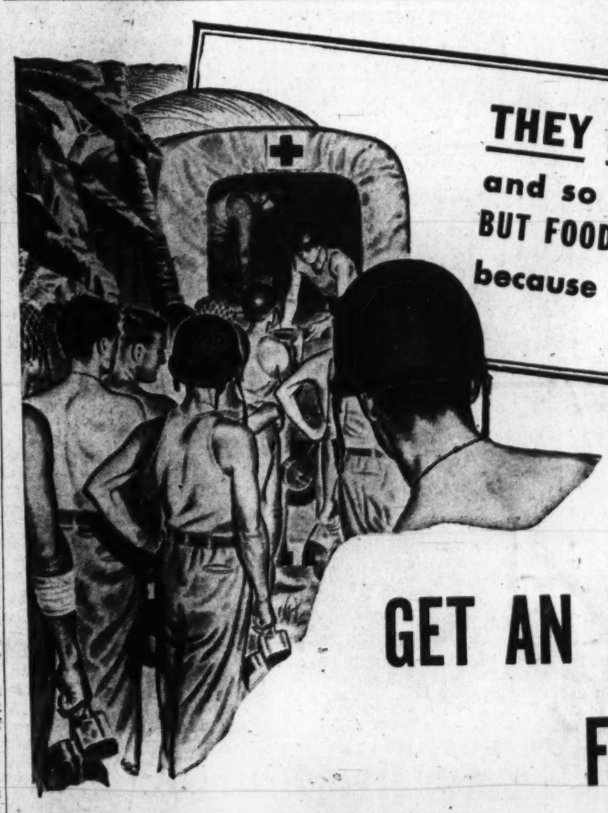
Community Chapel To Be Dedicated Today

Dedication ceremonies of the Community Chapel now under construction on the Travilah rd., near Hunting Hill, Md., will be held today at 3:30 p. m.

Thawley L. Holmes, superintendent of the Northeast Mission, Washington which is erecting the chapel, will be in charge of today's program. An address will be given by Lieut. Daniel Sharpley, and Lewis Mossburg will give the dedicatory prayer. Musical seelctions will be under the direction of Kenneth Johnson.

Wheat Crop Insurance

Manassas, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—The Prince William County Agricultural Agency advises farmers that applications for wheat crop insurance must be made by September 29th, according to Mrs. Marie D. Cross, secretary.



THEY MUST STILL BE FED
and so must the folks at home
BUT FOOD CROPS ARE IN REAL PERIL
because our farmers are so short of help...

GET AN ALL-YEAR-ROUND FARM JOB

There is a critical shortage of farm help in America—and in this area. If our farmers are to produce the necessary foods, milk, eggs, meat, etc., they *must have help—steady all-year-round help.*

Experienced farm hands are urgently needed. There is also need for men who would like to learn the interesting and productive business of farming. Why not get a farm job, yourself? It's pleasant, profitable—and *patriotic.*

HOW TO GET A YEAR-ROUND FARM JOB

Get in touch with your own local county agents in Fairfax, Rockville or Upper Marlboro. He will tell you the kind of farm jobs now open. See him, call him, or write him.

Washington Office, 505 K St. N. W.

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Connors Here, Given Counsel In Killing Case

Raymond Connors, 32, Yonkers, N. Y., brought here Wednesday to face a murder charge in the Barker-Casbarian trailer slayings last February, yesterday was brought up for arraignment before District Court Justice Jennings Bailey.

Connors immediately informed Justice Bailey: "I have no attorney. I'll have to ask the court to assign me one."

Justice Bailey postponed arraignment until Friday (regular arraignment day) and assigned Attorney James J. Laughlin to defend Connors.

A District grand jury indicted Connors and Joseph Vinci, about 31, New York City, on 12 counts of first-degree murder and one of robbery. Vinci is still at large.

Acting U. S. Attorney John W. Fihelly, commented that the Government is ready to proceed with the Connors trial, but that it probably would wait a month in the hope Vinci may be captured.

Laughlin said that he had talked with Connors and although he had not completely covered the subject, he learned enough to want an immediate trial.

Capper Plans To Renew Fight For D. C. Vote

The question of a vote for the District will be pushed immediately in Congress now that the war is over, Senator Arthur Capper (R., Kans.), veteran champion of local suffrage, announced yesterday.

He said he would seek action from the Senate Judiciary Committee, which stymied the vote-measure last February by side-tracking consideration on all proposed constitutional amendments until the end of the war.

Capper and Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D., Tex.), are sponsors of the joint resolution that would give Washington residents the right to vote for President and Vice President, and elect their own representatives in Congress.

At the time of the Senate committee decree, the proposal was making marked progress in the House, where a Judiciary subcommittee had voted a favorable report to the full committee.

Senator Capper yesterday urged citizen associations to continue their fight for the measure "because much more work is needed." He said the war has emphasized the voteless plight of local residents because District servicemen overseas had to sit by while comrades in arms from the States were permitted to vote by absentee ballots.

13 Psychologists Of D. C. Elected To National Unit

Thirteen Washington psychologists have been elected to the American Psychological Association's Council of Representatives, it was announced yesterday at the association's annual meeting in Evanston, Ill.

They are Charles W. Bray, National Defense Research Committee, Applied Psychology Panel; Lieut. Steuart H. Britt USNR, of Headquarters, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet; Albert A. Campbell of the program surveys division, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Dwight W. Chapman of the office of civilian requirements, WPB; Lieut. (j. g.) J. G. Darley, USNR, of the aviation and psychology section, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Lieut. Wayne Dennis, USNR, head of the evaluation unit, Special Devices Division.

Beatrice J. Dvorak, chief of the worker analysis section, WMC; Lieut. Comdr. William A. Hunt, USNR, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Lieut. Comdr. John G. Jenkins, USNR, head of the aviation psychology section of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Rensis Likert, chief of the division of program surveys, BAE, Department of Agriculture; M. W. Richardson, chief of personnel research, classification and replacement branch, AGO; Ruth S. Tolman of the Office of Strategic Services; and Dael L. Wolfe of the NDRC, applied psychology panel.

Artificial Limb Study Scheduled By House Unit

The House Labor Subcommittee on aid to the physically handicapped will hear representatives of the Army, Navy, veterans' and medical groups in three-day sessions Tuesday through Thursday, to map out an improved artifical limb program for servicemen and civilians.

According to the office of Representative Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.) subcommittee chairman, the hearings will cover:

1. Whether military and veterans' representatives are providing war wounded with the best possible artificial limbs.
2. Advances in prosthetic techniques developed during the war.
3. How improvements in prostheses can be achieved.
4. Development of a broad, improved program of care for the handicapped, both military and civilian, throughout the country.

Freed Prisoner Tells of Sabotage In Jap Shipyard

Oakland, Calif., Sept. 7 (AP).—A liberated prisoner today disclosed that sabotage in Japanese shipyards where he and others were employed slowed the output to a crawl.

Amm. John M. Leaverton, 26, of Denver, Colo., was a sweep in the Mitsubishi shipyard at Yokohama.

"There was constant sabotage," he said. "By slightly readjusting machine tools, it was possible to alter measurements so steel plates wouldn't fit.

"In all the three years I worked at the shipyard, the Japs built 21 oceangoing 10,000-ton tankers and only one of them floated."

Peace Jubilee Is Proposed By Sol Bloom

A week-long national peace celebration which would be centered in Washington was proposed yesterday by Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He announced he was drafting a resolution that called for a commission of nine members to consider plans for the jubilee here, which would serve as a starter "for similar demonstrations of rejoicing peoples everywhere over new-born freedom."

Bloom suggested that the week be observed six months hence, when the world will be entering into a new era of peace. He said part of the program in this "world's capital" should include a parade of war heroes.

Seaman's Union Told To Accept Negroes

The Fair Employment Practices Committee has directed the Seafarers International Union (AFL) to accept Negroes, on a nondiscriminatory basis, for the crews of the ships the union mans.

Malcolm Ross, chairman, said the union also had been instructed to stop specifying the race or color of seamen when it requests referral of men from the War Shipping Administration's hiring list.

Robert E. Ayers, 4-year-old son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alvin M. Ayers, 3935 South Dakota ave. ne., received a possible concussion yesterday afternoon when he was struck by a truck at 18th and Monroe sts. ne. He was admitted to Casualty Hospital, where his condition was described as "satisfactory." Driver of the truck was Edmond Covington, Negro, 25, 705 2d st. sw.

Armando Biasella, 21, Boston, yesterday in Municipal Court was sentenced to pay a $50 fine or spend 30 days in jail for turning in a false fire alarm at 12th and F sts. nw. Fourteen pieces of apparatus responded.

20 YEARS APART—Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, on a visit to Seattle, compares a model of the B-29 Superfortress, giant USAAF bomber, with a model of an early Army triplane which he piloted in 1922.

Dentist Found Shot Twice In Md. Office

Dr. Ray A. Vawter, 42, prominent dentist, 6502 44th ave., University Park, Md., was in critical condition last night at Prince Georges General Hospital suffering from wounds from two bullets fired into his mouth, police said.

According to police, Dr. Vawter went yesterday to his office on the first floor, 4309 Gallatin st., Hyattsville, Md., and was found bleeding profusely by police who had responded to a call from a neighbor that "a woman was screaming."

Police said Dr. Vawter was semi-conscious but in response to questions took them to a cabinet in his office and produced a .32 calibre pistol which, they said was used in the shooting. Two bullets had been fired, they said.

Republican Urged For Supreme Court

Representative John M. Robsion (R., Ky.) last night urged President Truman to appoint a "recognized Republican" to fill the Supreme Court vacancy left by the resignation of Justice Owen J. Roberts.

Naming of a Republican, he said in a statement, "would go a long way toward reestablishing, in the public mind, that feeling of trust and confidence which should prevail with reference to the Supreme Court."

Rainbow Division Seeks Old Members

Former members of the Forty-second Division who are in Washington are being urged to contact the D. C. Chapter, Rainbow Division Veterans, by the organization's president, Capt. Richard Earl Carson, 5309 14th st. nw.

The division, which has served in both Europe and the Pacific, was reactivated at Camp Gruber, Okla., July, 1943. Local men who served in the division and have been discharged are asked to contact organization's secretary, William H. Kay, 5823 14th st. nw.

Mothers Campaign For FWA Nurseries

A group of working mothers campaigning for the continuance of Federal Works Agency nurseries, will meet Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Friendship House, 619 D st. se., to map a program of action, their spokesman, Mrs. Clyde Hunt, announced yesterday.

The nurseries, which will be discontinued on October 31 unless Congress provides funds, are badly needed by employed mothers during the emergency period until permanent child-care centers can be established under local organization, Mrs. Hunt said. At present there are 22 FWA nurseries in Washington.

District Salvage Committee's Work To End Sept. 30

The District Salvage Committee officially will terminate all salvage duties on September 30 in keeping with the War Production Board's decision to discontinue Government sponsorship of salvage programs.

"But this does not mean that salvage of wastepaper, tin cans and used kitchen fats should discontinue entirely," James E. Colliflower, chairman of the salvage committee, pointed out. "It will take many months to overcome a critical shortage in these materials."

The committee urges District residents to continue to save wastepaper which will be collected by some area salvage committee, and by the Parent-Teacher Association, Goodwill Industries and the Salvation Army also make periodic wastepaper collections.

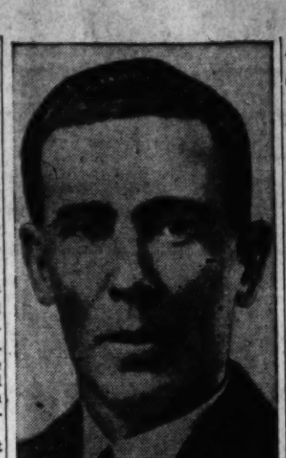
Army Officer Dies In Kitchen Filled With Gas Fumes

Maj. John F. Runnalls, 30, USA, was found unconscious in the gas-filled kitchen of his apartment, 2511 Q st. nw., late yesterday. He was pronounced dead at Emergency Hospital.

The major was found by his roommate, Lieut. Zeph Stewart, USA, upon his return to the apartment at 5:15 p. m.

Police said three burners of a gas range were turned on and that some sleeping tablets also were in the kitchen. Lieutenant Stewart said Major Runnalls was apparently in good spirits when he talked with him last.

The young major, whose home was in Syracuse, N. Y., was unmarried, it was said. He had been assigned to the Intelligence Division, the Pentagon, 10 months ago upon his return to this country from India.



PREMIER—Joseph B. Chifley (above) is the new prime minister of Australia. He is 60, son of a blacksmith and was treasurer in the labor cabinet of late John Curtin.

Taximen Elect Union Officers

About 1000 taxicab operators and garage employes of Local 935 of the I. R. of T. elected officers at Turner's Arena last night.

Leon Gladfelter was chosen president; Charles A. Garrett, vice president; Howard Putnam, secretary-treasurer; Ben Deutsch, recording secretary; Bagio Mauratonia, E. H. Williams and Harry Lancaster, trustees, and E. H. Williams and Kaleb Hughes, business agents.

Harry T. Silverfarb, 45, who completed a jail sentence in July for selling onions over the ceiling price, yesterday was freed of a charge of stealing a typewriter he was reported to have rented. Silverfarb withdrew a guilty plea and the case was then nolle-prossed.

Rooming-House Operator's Trial Is Continued

Wells B. Kern, 30, yesterday was granted a continuance until Friday in Municipal Court on charges of failing to obtain an occupancy permit and operating an unlicensed rooming-apartment house at 1115 9th st. nw.

A former owner of the six-story building paid fines totaling $1000 plus loss of his lease in February after conviction on charges of permitting occupancy by 85 Negroes of the building, which was described as "dangerous to the lives and health of occupants and neighbors."

Less than two weeks after the fine was levied, all tenants were dispossessed and the building was bought by Kern, who lives at 2410 N. Glebe rd., Arlington, and his brother, Willis B. Kern, 2632 Woodley pl. nw.

Police said renovations had not been completed when new tenants moved into the building. Judge Armond Scott continued the case until Kerns, listed as owner and manager, could obtain an attorney.

3 Restaurants Pay OPA Claims For Overcharges

Three District restaurant owners have made voluntary settlements of administrator's claims for overcharges, it was announced yesterday by the District OPA.

The owners are Benny Bortnick, who operatest a restaurant at 1123 F st. sw., and George and William Dracopoulos, who jointly operate the New England Restaurant at 516 9th st. nw.

Bortnick paid $1632.50 for overcharges on beer amounting to $297.60, and on steak amounting to $520.

The Dracopouloses paid $900 for overcharges on lunches and dinners amounting to $337.50. If voluntary settlements are not made, suit can be brought by the OPA administrator for three times the overcharges.

Post Organizes Servicemen Aids

Chairmen of 31 committees designed to cover the needs of returning servicemen have been appointed by Tank Corps Post 19.

Seven of the more important committees with their named chairmen that have already been set up are: Rehabilitation, Carl S. Baranowski; welfare and service David E. Armstrong; veterans' preference, Jack Katz; hospitalization, Dr. Claude C. Caylor; emergency aid, Dr. Dennis J. O'Donnell; postwar planning, Louis H. Nielsen, and World War liaison, Robert E. Dorsey.

Kansas City, Mo.
Hotel Bellerive
In Kansas City
Recommended by DUNCAN HINES
You'll like it too!
MODERATE RATES

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Gas Pains
25c Home Trial Relieves Excess Acid in 5 Minutes or DOUBLE MONEY BACK
If you still suffer from suffocating gas and heartburn due to excess acid, chances are you've never tried UDGA Tablets. Now make this 25c double-your-money-back home trial. Yes, in only 5 minutes the very first tablet may show how you may gain happy relief from gassy excess acid pains. UDGA Tablets, different from "candy" and baking soda, is a real medicine, containing 3 fast-working ingredients. Udga helps relieve in minutes. That's why over 200 million have been used by victims of stomach and ulcer pains, sour upset stomach, indigestion, burning stomach ache, due to excess acid. Ask your druggist for Udga Tablets today.

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Automatic hearing device WITHOUT BATTERY. Worn on ear. Inconspicuous. Flesh tinted, Featherlight. Used by thousands. Send coupon today for free information and names of happy users.
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Send me free details about 10-day home trial of Audi-Ear. Dept. N-7.
$10
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NOW IT CAN BE TOLD
about the Tanks and Trucks of Victory

GENERAL BOATWRIGHT, Office of the Chief of Ordnance-Detroit, has just granted us permission to make public this record of Uncle Sam's Industry-Ordnance Team.

As a member of this team, Standard Steel Spring Co. takes this opportunity to thank publicly its own people and its allied subcontractors for splendid cooperation in a job superbly done.

Of the Industry-Ordnance Team record, unparalleled in the history of the world, General Boatwright says in his letter to us:

"In its first three years of operation OCO-D has designed, procured and supplied to our fighting forces the tanks and trucks of Victory. Ingenuity, brilliant planning and long hours of hard work enabled us to supply America, inflexible in faith, with the wheeled and tracked weapons that have made her invincible in arms. This proud record . . . represents one of history's greatest cooperative efforts . . . An integral part was played by YOU, our partner on the Industry-Ordnance team."

September 1, 1942 to September 1, 1945
SUPPLYING THE TANKS AND TRUCKS OF VICTORY

CLASS	TOTAL FOR THE 3 WAR YEARS
TANKS: Thirty-four models including the "Locust" light airborne tank, "General Chaffee" light tank, the "General Sherman" medium tank series, and the "General Pershing" heavy tank series.	78,373
SELF-PROPELLED WEAPONS: Thirty-one models such as the "Slugger," "Priest" and "Hellcat," tank-destroyers, the 155 MM gun motor carriage M12, the M10 gun motor carriages, and half-track multiple gun motor carriages.	43,689
MISCELLANEOUS COMBAT VEHICLES: Thirty models including such vehicles as prime movers, Tank Recovery Vehicles, the Armored Cars M8 and M20, the Scout Car M3A1, the "Weasel" cargo carrier series, and the personnel-carrying half-tracks.	113,630
LIGHT AND MEDIUM TRUCKS: Eleven sizes ranging from the ¼ ton "Jeep" to the one and one-half ton trucks.	1,032,886
LIGHT-HEAVY TRUCKS: Nine types "workhorse of the Army" two and one-half ton trucks.	634,353
HEAVY-HEAVY TRUCKS: Twenty-seven models ranging from 3 ton through the 20 ton Tank Transporter.	130,539
OTHER VEHICLES & MISC. ITEMS: Twenty-seven different semi-trailers; 33 models of trailers; 18 different machine gun mounts; 22 models of tractors and tractor cranes; also armored cabs, bulldozers, bicycles, passenger cars and motorcycles.	1,016,647
TOTAL OCO-D	3,050,117

OFFICE, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE-DETROIT

Standard Steel Spring Co. produced 44.5% of the Armor Plate for these Vehicles

Total volume produced for war by Standard Steel Spring Co. in Armor Plate, Truck Axles, Bombs, Universal Joints, Leaf and Coil Springs over $345,000,000

Standard Steel Spring Company
CORAOPOLIS, PENNSYLVANIA
ALSO ORIGINATORS OF THE CORRONIZING PROCESS FOR RUST-PROOFING STEEL

Now that total victory has brought our war work to a successful conclusion, we are again in peacetime production. Standard Steel Spring Co. is one of America's leading manufacturers of BUMPERS—for motor cars and trucks . . . SPRINGS—leaf, spiral and coil in all sizes . . . UNIVERSAL JOINTS—for motor cars and trucks . . . STEEL FLOOR GRATING—for all industrial uses.

POULTRY
CHICKS, COD, $14.95
Blood Tested per 100
Immediate Shipment 50—$8.00
W. Rocks, Reds, N. H. Reds, W. Wyds., Buff Orps., W., Buff, Black Minorcas, Buff, Br., W. Leghorns, Rocks, Giants, Brahmas, Assorted—Breed & Sex Our Selection. Pay Postman on delivery.
ASSOCIATED OUTLET
4648 Umbria St., Phila. 27, Pa.

RHODODENDRONS
Pink, Purple and Reddish, 1 to 1½ ft. . . . 3 for $1.50. NEW AMERICAN HOLLY, fruit bearing, 1½ ft. (2 for $4) . . . each $2.25. PACHYSANDRA SPURGE, ideal ground cover (100 for $5.50) . . . 15 for $1.00. ROCK EVERGREENS, All Different; 8 for $2.00.
SEND FOR NEW FALL PRICE LIST
NEW MARKET PERENNIAL GARDENS
23 Randolph Rd. New Market, N. J.

MICHIGAN TULIPS
BIGGEST BARGAIN IN AMERICA
75 BULBS $1.69
Darwin, Triumph, Leader and Cottage Tulip Bulbs, marvelous assortment of flaming rainbow colors guaranteed to flower 4 years.
FREE—SEND NO MONEY...ORDER NOW—PAY LATER. Bulbs reach you in a few days in plenty of time for fall planting for only $1.69 plus c. o. d. postage. Cash orders sent prepaid. Free . . . prompt action brings you 25 quality gladiola bulbs FREE. Act now. Send your name, address to:
MICHIGAN BULB CO., Dept. R-152
148 Monroe Ave. N.W., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.

A MEAL OF Scotts TURF BUILDER IS WHAT LAWNS NEED TO RENEW BEAUTY
Used this Fall, TURF BUILDER will transform thin, sickly grass into healthy, sparkling green turf. This special, long lasting grass food is again available for improving lawns. Easily applied and economical to use . . . a pound of Turf Builder completely feeds 100 sq. ft. For best results new lawns should also be fed before sowing Scotts Lawn Seed. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct—50 lbs. only $3.75, 100 lbs. $6.50, shipped prepaid.
To help you with your lawn rejuvenation program be sure to send for a FREE 2 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION TO LAWN CARE, no obligation. Just drop a card to
O. M. SCOTT & SONS COMPANY
63 Fourth Street, Marysville, Ohio
SOW Scotts SEED FOR WEED FREE LAWNS

AMAZING INTRODUCTORY OFFER
MAKE THIS EASY 7-DAY TEST
DO YOU WANT . . . LONGER HAIR?
★ THEN TRY THIS PROVEN EASY SYSTEM ON YOUR HAIR ★ ★ ★ ★
Helps Prevent Brittle Ends Breaking Off!
Just try this System on your HAIR seven days and see if you are really enjoying the pleasure of LONGER HAIR that so often captures Love and Romance for you.
● Hair May Get Longer
when scalp and hair conditions are normal and the dry, brittle, breaking off hair can be retarded by supplementing the natural hair oils, it has a chance to get longer and much more beautiful. Just try the easy JUELENE System 7 days and let your mirror prove results. Your money back if not delighted. See if Juelene's tendency to help your hair to become softer, silkier, more lustrous than it has been before—in just one short week helps your hair gain its normal beauty.
● Send No Money!
Just mail the convenient introductory coupon. Take advantage of this Fully Guaranteed Introductory Offer today, and know at last the happiness of possessing really lovelier hair and be envied by so many.
JUEL COMPANY, 1930 Irving Park Rd., Chicago 13, Ill.
IF YOU DO WANT LONGER HAIR
Mail This INTRODUCTORY COUPON!
JUEL COMPANY, Dept. 0000,
1930 Irving Park Road, Chicago 13, Ill.
Yes, I want easy-to-manage, longer hair. I will try the JUELENE SYSTEM for 7 days. If my mirror doesn't show satisfactory results, I will ask for my money back.
☐ I am enclosing $1.50.
☐ Send C.O.D. plus postage.
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CITY STATE
☞ Our Customers Participate in Gifts ☜

Many Area Troops Arrive at New York

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

On Daniel Hugen

New York City, Sept. 8.—Arrivals aboard the SS Daniel Hugen, due here September 11, include:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wellwood, Lieut. Col. Arthur R.
Addison, M/Sergt. Joseph A.
Burke, M/Sergt. George H.
Shands, M/Sergt. John.
Onley, First Sergt. Theodore L.
Sykes, S/Sergt. Oliver, jr.
Garside, T/4 Curley L., jr.
Quarles, T/4 James H.
Dembrey, T/5 Jacob, jr.
King, Pfc. Layten.
Gidfrey, Pvt. Burton C.
Wilson, Pvt. Julius H.

MARYLAND

Lippy, Maj. Harry G., Manchester.
Dilles, S/Sergt. Julius M., Rockville.
Cannon, T/4 John W., Hyattsville.
Black, T/5 Morris W., Kent Co.
Mason, T/5 Bernard L., Leonardtown.
Turne, T/5 Harry, jr., Hagerstown.
Knieriem, Capt. John P.

VIRGINIA

Hall, Maj. Edward R., Roanoke.
Wheeler, 1/Sergt. Norman, Phoebus.
Eanes, T/Sergt. Daniel L., Richmond.
Green, Sergt. Jeremiah L., Norfolk.
Porter, Sergt. Richard, Culpeper.
Thompson, Sergt. James E., Suffolk.
Graham, Cpl. Aubrey L., Richmond.
Wells, Cpl. Oscar C., Danville.
Brown, T/5 Ben S., Prince George.
Carter, T/5 Robert H., Gloucester.
Jefferson, T/5 Charlie W., Nottoway.
Palme,r T/5 Raymond, Norfolk Co.
Green, Pfc. George M., King and Queen Co.
Thompson, Pfc. George W., Roanoke.

On SS N. S. Victory

New. York,. Sept.. 8.—Arrivals aboard the SS U. S. Victory due here yesterday were scheduled to include:

VIRGINIA

(No address available when not given.)
Zoeffel, Pvt. Lamar, Norton.
McGregor, Pfc. Ralph E., 317 West 24th st., Richmond.
Ratliff, Pfc. Roy J., Clintonwood.
Rivers, Pfc. Walter D., Pennington Gap.
Shelton, Pfc. James R., Lynchburg.
Darter, Pvt. Jack, Wise.
LaRue, Pvt. Harvey J., jr., Galax.
Layman, Pvt. Cecil D., Harrisonburg.
McCracken, Pvt. Henry W., 320 East Main st., Bristol.
Owens, Pvt. Wiley J., Clintonwood.
Pollock, Pvt. John, Disputanta.
Salisbury, Pvt. Lundia W., Widen.
Sherman, Pvt. Hunter B., 227 North Church st., Woodstock.
Taylor, Pvt. John F., 755 Donaghe pl., Staunton.
Smith, T/4 Noah A., Gibson Station.
Ballou, Corpl. Eugene H., 227 Main st., Glade Springs.
Burke, Pfc. Harvie L., Clifton.
Fox, Pfc. Carliss M., Vienna.
Keller, Pfc. Herbert L., 329 Buchanan st., Bristol.
Hannah, S/Sergt. Howard B., jr., Newcastle.
Porter, Sergt. Frank J., Fairfax.
Wolfe, Sergt. Granville L., 1606 Mass ave., Bristol.
Boulware, T/4 George K., 110 Caroline st., Fredericksburg.
Baker Pfc. Rever K., Independence.

MARYLAND

Jenkins, Pfc. Robert, 129 Wilson ave., Rising Sun.
Door, Corpl. Earl E., 316 Broadway st., Cumberland.
Graefe, Pfc. Charles M., Monkton.
Redman, Pfc. Arthur E., Beaver Dam road, Cockeyville S.
Hermans, First Lieut. Carlisle R., Harness Creek road, Annapolis.

On the Taditha Brown

New York, Sept. 8.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here tomorrow aboard the SS Taditha Brown:

VIRGINIA

Brauer, Capt., Philip A., 5005 Bromley Lane, Richmond

MARYLAND

Getty, Maj., Charles W., 115 Church St., Westernport

On the Ralph Izard

New York, Sept. 8—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS Ralph Izard:

VIRGINIA

Coulthard, Pfc., Randolph, Marion.
Creger, Pfc., Lee, Wytheville.
Cury, Pfc., Sol, 840 Park Ave., Norton.
Cutright, Pfc., Virgil, Richmond.
Damico, Pfc., J., 23 N. Bedford St., Arlington.
Droudes, Pfc., G., Roanoke.

ATC ARRIVALS

New York, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Arrivals of the Air Transport Command, due here today include:

VIRGINIA

Hale, Pfc. Samuel N., New Roanoke.
Smelser, T/Sergt. Eugene J., Norfolk.
Ferguson, Sergt. Cecil T., Emporia.
Bailey, Sergt. Henry C., Keakee.
Rosser, First Lieut. Hattie B., Lynchburg.
Jackson, Corpl. Richard, Pittsburg.

Alexandria Needs Social Service Red Cross Aids

Volunteers with experience in social agencies or training in social services are urgently needed to assist the home service corps of the Alexandria Red Cross chapter, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Albert L. Miller, chapter chairman.

She reported a large increase in the case load during the month of August and said Red Cross work in serving as a link between fighting men and their families must continue as men return and need other assistance in the transition to peace time.

Many volunteers have been transferred or are returning to their homes elsewhere, making it necessary to obtain replacements. Registration is now open for a training course in special services at the chapter house, 709 Cameron st., Mrs. Miller said.

Daughter Born To Rush Holts

Weston, W. Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—A daughter was born last night to former United States Senator Rush D. Holt and Mrs. Holt. She was their first child.

The baby, weighing five pounds and three ounces, arrived at a Weston hospital. She was named Helen Jane Holt.

Before her marriage to Holt, now a Democratic member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from Lewis County, Mrs. Holt was Miss Helen Frolich of Gridley Ind.

16 Inducted in Week By Rockville Board

Sixteen registrants of Montgomery County Selective Service Board No. 1, Rockville, Md., were inducted into the armed services during the week.

They are Richard Whitefield Barnes, Gerald Leigh Duvall, Franklin Startzman Gladhill, Wilson Riley Lee, Leslie Eugene Mullineaux, Edward Porter, Lewis Singleton, Rudasill, jr., Charles Oliver Taylor, Eugene Poultney Waters and Milton Francis Williams, Thurman Baker, Clyde Thomas Campbell, William Leroy Gaither, Theodore Alphonso Jackson, Lee Monroe Taylor and Clarence Roosevelt Tibbs.

Bitter Defeat

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

GRIMACING JAPS SURRENDER—The shame and anger of conquered Japan is expressed in the faces of these two officers who prepare to surrender the naval base at Yokosuka to jubilant Americans

Back to the Paths of Peace

REGENERATE RUSSIA—Dr. Kellogg, on his way to the Russian congress of scientists, saw scenes like this as he crossed territory in which a war-ravaged people labored to restore their farms and cities. "The Russians," he writes, "seemed tired—plain tired, but eager to get at the job of reconstruction."

A Scientist Visits the Soviet Union

21-Day Journey Through Russia Held Surprises for Americans

By Charles E. Kellogg

(Several American scientists were recently guests of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR at a Jubilee Session commemorating the 220th anniversary of its founding. Among them was Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Chief of the Division of Soil Survey in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has written a series of seven short sketches based upon his experience. The invitation came to Dr. Kellogg personally and he went as a private citizen, not as an official representative of any group or organization.)

I

The scientists of the Soviet Union gave a party last June. This was the greatest party of its kind in modern times. They invited over 100 of their fellow scientists from the United Nations to spend two weeks with them in Moscow and Leningrad and at the expense of the hosts. I received and accepted one of these invitations, along with 14 other Americans.

Dr. Kellogg

Twenty-one days in the Soviet Union is little enough, indeed, but our hosts made every facility available for us to see as much of their scientific and cultural institutions as possible. Then the air journey in daylight from Baku to Moscow, and from Moscow across Siberia, to Alaska, gives one quite a sample of the landscape.

No doubt a visit to the Soviet Union would hold many surprises for any American. Certainly it did for me. This is not due to dishonesty of reporting, nor even entirely to a lack of it. Things are just too big, and there is too much. But more important is the background against which a reporter draws his pictures.

What Kind of People?

For example, take the common questions: "How do the people look? Do they appear healthy and well fed? How about their clothing? Are they alert or slow and indifferent?" Now one might ask the same questions about America. We know, of course, that the answers depend upon where one goes and when. Even within the same county or the same city the answers are different.

The Soviet Union is an enormous country with many cultural groups and scores of languages. But still more important is the reference scale—the standards of comparison.

To illustrate: Not long ago two American travelers in Moscow for a short time each took a walk through the city streets. One of them came back unhappy and discouraged. He saw evidences of malnutrition. The people were poorly clothed. Many looked glum. He saw crippled soldiers without proper aids. The other man was enthusiastic. To him the people seemed healthy and strong. Some were tired, but they were alert, eager to get along, yet glad to exchange a smile. Neither man was necessarily prejudiced. Both were honest. But one saw Moscow and its people against the background of Fifth Avenue in New York City; whereas the other knew about the belt tightening after the Revolutino to build up the basic industries, then the war, the desperate sieges of the great cities, and the appalling shortages. Everything had had to go for defense. He was astonished how people could emerge from such trials so splendidly.

War's Desolation

The modern American custom of using strong words for little things—like "meat famine" or "severe restrictions on paper" in the United States—utterly deprives one of words to describe conditions in Leningrad and other cities of the Soviet Union during the war. Along the railroad from Moscow to Leningrad we saw town sites, sites where the former towns simply no longer exist. Beyond the terrible destruction of the war itself was the wanton annihilateion of people and things by the Germans. This we didn't see, of course; but the evidence is clear in the remains of museums and cultural institutions that we did see.

The Russians are proud of their achievement, proud of the Red army, and proud of their scientists and engineers. Certainly any less effort—any less tenacity among the people, or any less strength in the government—would have meant disaster for them. And where would we have been no one knows.

But this does not mean they are not grateful for the aid we were able to send them.

Everyone knew about this Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences from the radio and the newspapers. It had been discussed for weeks. The people of the little rural town of Luban, south of Leningrad, knew that the special train, taking members of the Academy and their guests from Moscow to Leningrad, would stop for a few minutes. And they knew that Americans would be on board.

Expression of Gratitude

Apparently they were ready for us. As I stepped off the train to stretch my legs for a few minutes, an elderly lady from the State farm nearby came up to me, modestly, with a gift of wild flowers. She told me how the Germans had destroyed all their livestock and buildings, and how the American aid came just in time to save them from death, or worse. She cried a little in the telling, but held up her head again to say, a bit proudly, how they were building all over again, new. The wild flowers she wanted to give to an American—to some American—as a symbol of her gratefulness.

Hardly had she finished when a wounded soldier presented me with an ash tray he had made from a German shell. The cup came from the base of the shell and supports a central standard topped by the star of the Soviet Union. His gift was a token of gratitude for American war materials that helped him and his comrades drive the invaders back.

Enormous Good Will

Never was I prouder to be an American, and at the same time, never have I felt so humble and insufficitnt under my share of this responsibility.

The enormous good will of the people of the Soviet Union toward Americans seemed apparent everywhere I went.

The Russians seemed to me to be tired—plain tired, but eager to get at the job of construction. I should not say exactly reconstruction, because their confident expectancies go far beyond the prewar cities and farms.

They take it for granted that an expanding science will make it possible for them to have more and have it easier. Desperately they want peace and a chance to try. War for them had meant depression. They seem not to be afraid of science, of "technological employment" or of any lack of ability to control the machines. Machines mean production to them, and with more production they expect good times and more opportunity for the individual.

(Dr. Kellog's Second Article Will Appear Tomorrow.)

Women Democrats To Hear Talk on Peace Conference

Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, assistant chairman of the Women's Division, National Democratic Committee, will speak to the Montgomery County Women's Democratic Club, Tuesday at 8 p. m. at its first fall meeting in the Bethesda, Md., County Building, Wisconsin ave.

"The Human Side of the San Francisco Conference" will be described by Mrs. Tillett who attended the event. Plans for the year's activities will be made, Mrs. Edith P. Allnut, president of the organization, announced. The club is composed of representatives from every Women's Democratic Club in the county.

Canada Expects Pay For Goods Exported

Ottawa, Sept. 7 (U.P.).—Canada will continue to ship supplies to United Nations but only with the understanding that the goods are to be "paid" for, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsey told the House of Commons today.

Mutual aid, the finance minister said, was understood from the start to be "purely a wartime measure" and the government "has always endeavored to make this clear to Parliament and the Canadian public, as well as to the United Nations receiving mutual aid.

Special Plea Asks Cautious Driving In School Zones

A special plea to Arlington County motorists to exercise every care in school zones during the present school year has been issued by Lieut. Herbert Miller of the Arlington County traffic department.

Lieutenant Miller pointed out that the speed limit for chool zones is 14 miles, and asked that all motorists watch carefully for school children crossing at other intersections while going to and from schools. The traffic official also reminded motorists that Arlington's speed limit on open road remaains at 35 miles per hour, and has not been affected by the recent executive order issued by Governor Colgate W. Darden.

Arlington Wants Rent Ban Lifted

The Arlington Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Federal Government for removal of all rent ceilings and sale price restrictions of new homes, and for relief from regulations on cost and price controls affecting materials and building.

The chamber action, "taken after a thorough consideration of the situation," was in the form of a resolution which has been sent to President Harry Truman, John W. Snyder, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Senator Harry F. Byrd and Representative Howard W. Smith.

Phone Fund Will Expand Aid to GIs

The Washington Post's First Call Home Fund, which has given hundreds of wounded servicemen a chance to talk to their folks by telephone when they arrive in Washington from overseas, will be expanded to include monthly calls home for enlisted men and junior officers who are recuperating from combat injuries in Washington service hospitals.

Up to this time, telephone calls, paid for by contributors to the fund, have been limited to wounded enlisted men who have been in the States seven days or less and have been unable to see or to talk to their families. More than 3000 men, who have met these qualifications, have benefited from the fund since it was started a year ago.

A total of $10,000 remains in the fund.

Call Home Every Month

Under the expanded plan, each enlisted man and junior officer, recuperating at Walter Reed, Bethesda Naval, or Bolling Field Hospitals, may call home each month as long as he remains in the hospital. Junior officers include, warrant officers, first and second lieutenants and captains in the Army, and warrant officers, ensigns and lieutenants junior grade and senior grade in the Navy.

Following the original plan, those men who are eligible will be presented each month with a card entitling them to make a five minute call home at their convenience. When the call is made, the card is signed by the servicemen and turned over to a telephone attendant. Payment for the calls is made by The Post directly to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

The seven-day time limit included in the original plan has been abandoned, and any serviceman who has not seen his family regardless of how long he has been back in the States will be entitled to make calls.

Used By Doolittle Fliers

Among the returned veterans, who have recently taken advantage of the fund, are the Doolittle Fliers, all of whom called home last week, shortly after they arrived in Washington.

Capt. Chase J. Nielsen, 28, called his wife in Hyrum, Utah, Wednesday night. It was the first time he had spoken to her in more than three and a half years. Capt. Robert Hite, 25, spoke to his family in Earth, Tex., for the first time in many years.

S/Sergt. Jacob D. DeShazer, 32, put in a call to his folks in Madras, Oreg., Wednesday night. He was so excited that he could hardly talk. When the long distance operator asked him who he wished to speak to, he was barely able to stammer, "Oh, I don't care. Just anybody who answers." He got to talk to them all.

Radio engineering departments have covered as much as 10 years of normal development in two wartime years.

Potential Television Cable Buried Under Water

Buckingham Studio Photo.

FIRST LEG OF CHARLOTTE PROJECT—A crewman of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. drives his "cable-placing" tractor up the side of a woodland stream, 20 miles southwest of the District line in Maryland, leaving a coaxial cable, capable of transmitting program television, buried three feet under water. When the project is completed, the cable will extend 400 miles from Washington to Charlott, N. C.

A shrill whistle cut the quiet of the Maryland countryside. Five tractors of a cable train shuddered into slow motion. Smoothly, slickly, the cable-placing plow laid to rest an American Telephone & Telegraph Co. coaxial cable 3 feet down in the soft earth.

And so began a project capable by next summer of linking District homes in a television network with Richmond, Va., and Charlotte, N. C. Approval of television towers here has already been granted the Bamburger Broadcasting Service, Inc., and the National Broadcasting Co.

In its longest construction program for the current year, A. T. & T. is "plowing in" a telephone cable of the new coaxial type along the byways and skirting the highways from Washington down to the North Carolina city.

Handles Many Circuits

Besides supplying many long-distance circuits, the new 400-mile cable route when it is completed a year from now will be equipped to transmit the very broad bands of frequencies required for television, according to company officials.

They add that along with other coaxial cables—proposed or now under construction—the Washington-Charlotte cable may be a link in future Nation-wide television networks.

Regularly scheduled television broadcasts are now being sent out each week from New York, Philadelphia, Schenectady, Chicago and Hollywood. It would be the function of the coaxial cable to transmit programs from one broadcasting station to another in a distant city. From the broadcasting station, programs are beamed directly to the home.

Advance 25 Miles

The Washington-Charlotte cable route which started August 7 at the District line has now reached a point some 25 miles southeast off Route 5.

The plowing-in trailer forms a colorful caravan. Cutting a swath through cornfields, woodland, over back roads and under streams, it is manned by a foreman and a crew of eight. To bury the cable, a rooter plow first splits a path through roots and rocks; next comes the caple-placing plow and trailer holding the reel of cable, drawn by two tractors. It is this unit, guided by two men, that feeds the cable into the furrow. A final trailer fills in the earth.

CABLE SECTION—The eight coaxials of the cable nad the paper-insulated conductor wires are shown in this photo of a faned-out section. Each coaxial consists of a copper tube with a single wire in the center

Gen. Lee Says Advice By Harbord Aided War

New York, Sept. 8 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. John C. Lee, commanding general of the communications zone in the European theater, arrived from Washington today to thank a World War I general for his advice.

After he alighted from an air transport plane at La Guardia Field, General Lee said the advice given him by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, who headed the services of supply under General Pershing, had proved invaluable.

Squirrel Moves In

Post Staff Photo

A PANDA NEXT—Dr. William Mann, director of the Zoo, has real competition at The Washington Post what with pigeons, bats and now squirrels roaming about the building. This refugee from a park was found resting on a desk in the purchasing department yesterday morning

Alexandria Man Gives $1000 Bond In Hit-Run Case

Charged with hit-run driving and causing personal injury, Paul E. Garst, 43, of 2429 Cameron Mills rd., Alexandria, chief quarterman and supervisor at the United States Naval Torpedo Station, Alexandria, was released under $1000 bond yesterday after being held in custody over night.

His trial has been set in Alexandria Civil and Police Court by Commonwealth's Attorney Albert V. Bryan for September 15, pending the outcome of injuries to Grant Clemens, 60, Negro, who lives in the basement of nUion Station in Alexandria.

Now in the Alexandria Hospital with two compound fractures of the left leg, a wound over the right eye and numerous cuts and bruises, Clemens was pushing a wheelbarrow along the 1200 block of Oronoco st., Alexandria, August 31, at 8:20 p. m., when he was struck by an automobile which failed to stop.

Women's Hospital Board Will Meet Tomorrow

The Women's Board of the Montgomery County General Hospital will hold its monthly meeting tomorrow at the Sandy Spring, Md. Community House at 1 p. m.

Members are asked to bring thrift shop donations. Mrs. Eugene W. Scott, president, will conduct the meeting.

2 New Offices To Aid Chest Volunteers

Two branch offices of the Montgomery County Community Chest and Council will open tomorrow in the suburban areas to accommodate volunteers in preparation of the Community War Fund Drive which begins October 1.

One office will be in the annex of the Bethesda, Md., county building on Wisconsin ave., with Mrs. Catherine Holland in charge and the other will be at Barrett's Service Station, Georgia ave., and Colesville rd., Silver Spring, Md., where Mrs. A. K. Davis will be on duty. Both offices will be open daily from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. until noon through the end of the campaign.

Miss Mary Lucas, executive secretary of the Chest and Council said this is the first time such a plan has been established in the county. Any information sought by volunteer workers or contributors may be obtained at these offices instead of going as far as Rockville, Md., headquarters for the chest.

St. Louis Papers Published Again; 3-Week Strike Ends

St. Louis, Sept. 7 (AP).—Publication of St. Louis' three daily newspapers was resumed today after a 22-day suspension as the result of a strike by 200 AFL carrier route men.

The Typographical Union (AFL), which refused to return to work yesterday without a contract after the carriers and publishers had reached an agreement, also came to terms late last night in time for the Globe-Democrat to put out its morning home edition. The evening papers, the Post-Dispatch and Star-Times, ran all editions today.

The carrier dispute, over whether they are merchants or employes and eligible to collective bargaining privileges, was settled by agreement of the publishers to purchase the routes.

Doctors Fool Goering, Cure Him of Dope Habit

London, Sept. 7 (AP).—Doctors decided that Hermann Goering was cured of the drug habit when they gave him a soda mint one night last week and he dropped right off to sleep believing it was his usual sedative.

Tom Blake, an aide to Justice Robert H. Jackson of the war crimes prosecution, told the story today. When Goering fell into Allied hands he had a suitcase filled with 20,000 paracodeine tablets and was taking 40 a day, Blake said. Allied doctors began tapering down the dosage and then switched to a sedative, phenobarbatol, at bedtime.

10,300 Jap-Canadians Wish to Return Home

Ottawa, Sept. 7 (AP).—Nearly half of the Japanese-Canadians in Canada have voluntarily agreed to return to Japan, and some members of the Dominion cabinet favor shipping them back as soon as possible, it was learned today.

Other cabinet members are known to favor deporting all of them, even though most of them have never seen Japan. Of the 23,886 Japanese-Canadians listed in the Dominion as of last February, approximately 10,300 have signified their desire to return to Japan—a percentage much higher than in the United States.

Capitol's VJ Flag Given Gen. Chennault

New Orleans, Sept. 7 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Claire Lee Chennault, Louisiana's homecoming flying hero, received during a big welcome celebration today the American Flag which flew over the Capitol in Washington on VJ-Day.

New Orleans opened its heart to the tall, friendly soldier, who gained fighting fame in China first as the leader of the daredevil "Flying Tigers" and later as commander of the Fourteenth Airforce.

While Army planes swooped low overhead, Representative Edward Hebert (D., La.) presented the prized flag after a parade throughout downtown streets ended at the City Hall platform.

Washington Post Sports
Sunday, September 9, 1945 6 M

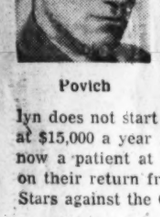
Tigers Pound Yanks, 11-4; Greenberg Stars

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Take a good look at First Baseman Joe Kuhel of the Nats in these final days of the season because it's his last year in baseball. Kuhel is retiring to accept a position with a Kansas City radio station that calls for him to broadcast American Association games next year . . . the Washington club will not be faced with a first-base problem for 1946, however. Manager Ossie Bluege will install Outfielder George Binks on the job and feel no worry about it whatsoever . . . the Chicago Cubs have indicated they don't expect to meet Washington in the 1945 World Series. The Cubs are already preparing their World Series programs and have asked the Detroit club for pictures of the Tiger players . . . Ray Flaherty is being paid more salary for not coaching the Brooklyn football club this season than he ever received as head coach of the Redskins. Flaherty's job with Brooklyn does not start until 1946 but he is already on the club's payroll at $15,000 a year . . . Eddie Bell, former Indiana U. tackle who is now a patient at Walter Reed expects to sign with the Redskins on their return from the West. Bell played with the College All-Stars against the Green Bay Packers in Soldier's Field 10 days ago.



Povich

When the 1945 season opened, George Case was the highest-paid player on the Washington club but he lost that distinction when Buddy Lewis returned to the team. Lewis, in turn, has now lost the honor to Cecil Travis . . . the baseball writers traveling with the Browns did not write a line for their papers during the six-game series with the Nats, because their papers weren't publishing on account of a strike . . . no news was bad news, nevertheless . . . when the Detroit Lions bought Andy Frakas from the Redskins, they assumed his $6,200 salary. Farkas and Dick Todd rated next to Sammy Baugh as the highest-paid Redskins . . . Vincent X. Flaherty has accepted the top sports writing job on the Pacific Coast as columnist for the Los Angeles Examiner and feature writer for International News Service under a long-term and hefty-salaried contract. Couldn't happen to a better guy . . . the Baylor School at Chattanooga, Tenn., Arch McDonald's Alma Mater, has sent the Naval Academy the lad who may be it's best half-back, 170-pound Cecil Duffee . . . At Baylor, Duffee surpassed the feats of Eddie Prokop who went to Georgia Tech and ran Navy dizzy a few years ago.

On the betting front: The Tigers are now 1-to-2 favorites to win the American League pennant. You can get 2 to 1, against Washington, and the bookmakers have taken the Yankees and Browns "off the board," meaning there is no betting on those two clubs . . . in the National League, the Cubs are 1 to 5 to beat out the Cardinals for the pennant . . . the country's big bookmakers are refusing to quote any odds on the pro league football exhibitions now being played . . . Aaron Perry will get a medical discharge from the Army at Walter Reed Hospital tomorrow and will immediately resume his boxing career. Perry may be booked for the final outdoor show of the year at Griffith Stadium next month. He was hospitalized by the Army after an attack of amnesia that precipitated a search for him by Fort Meade MP's . . . the Kavakos Brothers, Bill, George and John, attained an eight-year ambition when their soft ball team qualified for the national tournament by winning the Central Atlantic regional title at Portsmouth, Va., . . . "Oklahoma" now has a box-office rival in Washington. It's just as tough to get reserved seat tickets for the Detroit-Nats series next week, and Griffith Stadium officials could sell 50,000 tickets to each double-header if they had 'em.

Twelve years ago this week, Equipoise with Sonny Workman up won the Saratoga Cup race for his seventh consecutive stake victory. And 25 years ago this week, a horse named Man O' War won the Lawrence Realization Stakes, at odds of 1 to 100 . . . like Gen. Eisenhower, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright wants to see a big league ball game after he is officially welcomed at Washington tomorrow . . . the report that Mickey Cochrane would succeed Joe Cronin as manager of the Red Sox is complete bosh. Owner Tom Yawkey will retain Cronin under all circumstances . . . night ball as a steady diet is out for Washington fans at the end of this season. The big league club owners are planning to restrict Clark Griffith to 14 night games a season when they vote on the issue at their December meeting. Griffith will have no appeal to Commissioner Happy Chandler, who will cast a vote only if the two big leagues are deadlocked on the matter . . . confidentially, Sammy Baugh will be happy only when the Redskins junk their T-Formation.

On the Line

With CONSIDINE

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—"I'm in the Hall of Fame, did you know that?" Tony Lazzeri said as he sat with a couple of pals around his San Francisco bar.

In the gloom of the place, while the piano player thumped out a boogie-woogie, Tony noticed the eyebrow of at least one of his listeners rise a bit.

CONSIDINE

"Sure, I am," said the old Yankee second baseman. "I saw a picture of it once. It's one of those engraved plaques and it's under the statue of Grover Cleveland Alexander. It says that one of his great claims to fame is that he struck out Tony Lazzeri with the bases filled in the seventh inning of the last game of the 1926 Series.

Tony sighed a little wearily.

"Funny thing, but nobody seems to remember much about my ball playing, except that strikeout. There isn't a night goes by but what some guy leans across the bar, or comes up behind me at a table in this joint, and brings up the old question. Never a night.

"Nobody ever remembers that two years later, under the same circumstances, the same Alexander, same Lazzeri, same bases filled, I cleaned the sacks with a double. The reason I remember it is that Bill McKechnie, who was managing the 1928 Cardinals, walked Bob Meusel to fill the bases to get at me.

"I never can get anybody to remember the 1937 series, either. We were playing the Giants, you know, and I came up with the bases filled. Terry brought in Dick Coffman to pitch me and I put one in the stands in right center at the Polo Grounds. I got a wire that night from Elmer Smith, the old Cleveland catcher, who's the only other guy who ever did that in a series, still got it . . . but nobody wants to seet it, Iguess. All they want to talk about is that damn time I struck out."

Tony grinned. "You know, I'm as much in baseball today as ever. I mean in here." And he tapped his skull. "The game was good to me; it's given a lot of great memories and I'd like to see my kid be good enough to have a major league career. He's 15 now and a helluva good ball player."

Lazzeri recently agreed to umpire a game in which his son played. He called a strike on a bespectacled player at the plate and the kid—plus the whole team—swarmed all over Tony.

"What a life, those umpires must lead," he said, shaking his head in retrospect. "Those kids just about called me everything, and the one with the thick glasses, he seemed to know the most about it.

"Funny part of it; my kid was on the team that was sore at me. He didn't join in the hollering, and he was pretty silent all the way home. We had dinner and he still didn't talk much. But just before he turned in he came to me and put his arm around me. 'Dad,' he said, 'You blew that one today.' Imagine that."

Tony played for the Cubs, managed Montreal and a couple of other teams before he finally settled back here and bought into the popular bar that bears his name. But he's still a Yankee.

"Around New York I used to hear that expression, 'once a Dodger, always a Dodger.' But how about, 'Once a Yankee, always a Yankee?" he asked. "There never was anything better than that. You never get over it."

He's surprisingly sore about the reports of some months ago that the Yanks were loafing. "Loafing," Tony snorted, "that's got to be a lie. It just isn't possible for a ball player to loaf under McCarthy. Whoever made that up just don't know Joe."

Tony says the best Yankee pitcher during his experience with the team was Herb Pennock. "You always knew where he was going to put the ball." The toughest pitcher he ever faced was George Earnshaw. "That fellow never got enough credit. He was tougher to hit than Bob Grove." He saw only a little of Walter Johnson, "but the first time I hit against him he struck me out with three canteloupes."

Giants Blank Chicubs, 3-0, For Feldman

Chicago, Sept. 8 (AP).—The New York Giants shut out the league leading Chicago Cubs for the second straight time today as Harry Feldman pitched an eight-hit 3-0 victory over Paul Derringer before 9894 paid fans in Wrigley Field.

The defeat reduced the Cubs' lead over the second-place St. Louis Cardinals to three and a half games and left the season series between the Giants and Cubs in a tie at 11 victories apiece.

Derringer, who was defeated for the third straight time this season by the Giants, allowed only seven hits, but four came in the ninth to account for all the visitors' runs.

Mel Ott began the frame with a single, Dan Gardella was safe on a fielder's choice and lumbering Ernie Lombardi beat out a surprise bunt. Roy Zimmerman then singled to drive in the first two runs. A double by Billy Jurges knocked in the last counter.

The Cubs threatened in the second and eighth, but each time were stopped by Feldman, Frank Secory and Reggie Otero strung together singles with one out in the second frame, but Del Rice fanned and Len Merullo rolled to second base. In the eighth they filled the bases on singles by Roy Hughes, Peanuts Lowrey and ap ass to Otero, but Rice hit into a force play for the final out.

The defat was the ninth for Derringer who has won 15. Felrman won his twelfth game and has lost the same amount.

New York	000 000 003	3	7 2
Chicago	000 000 000	0	8 0

Feldman and Lombardi, Klutts; Derringer and Rice.

Bucs Edge Flock, 6-5, in 12 Innings

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8 (AP).—Pete Coscarart's 12th-inning single scored Bob Elliott from third with the run that gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 6-5 victory over Brooklyn today in the last of their 22-game series.

Brooklyn	010 101 101 000	5	14 1
Pittsburgh	000 100 400 001	6	14 1

Lombardi, Webber (7), Gregg (7) and Danlolo, Peacock (10); Ostermueller, Cuccurullo (7), Reariona (8), Gerheauser (11) and Lopez, Salkeld (11).

Rochester '11' On Tops, 13-7

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 8 (U.P.).—Capitalizing on t wo intercepted passes, Rochester defeated Baldwin-Wallace, 13 to 7, today in a football game played in broiling, 85-degree heat.

Hamp Burnett, offensive star of the game, exploded through left guard on a 44-yard touchdown jaunt early in the fourth quarter for the decisive score just after his backfield mate, Don Diehl, had intercepted a Baldwin-Wallace pass on his own 40.

Back in the first quarter, Diehl had plunged for Rochester's first touchdown after Quarterback Bill Coffey had intercepted a Baldwin-Wallace pass on the visitors' 29-yard stripe. Baldwin-Wallace tied the score in the third period on a 22-yard pass from Quarterback Selgo to Cooney. Baldwin-Wallace threatened repeatedly in the second half but was stopped by the Rochester line.

Rochester, away to an early start, scored its second straight victory and avenged last year's loss at the hands of Baldwin-Wallace.

Rochester	7	0	0	6	—13
Baldwin-Wallace	0	0	7	0	—7

Touchdowns—Diehl, Burnett, Cooney. Points after touchdown—Coffey, Casper.

Orioles' Lollar Retains I. L. Lead Despite Slump

New York, Sept. 8 (AP).—Baltimore's Sherman Lollar suffered a nine point batting slump in next to the final week of the 1945 International League season, his percentage skidding from .378 to .369, but he retained his first place lead.

Including games of Wednesday, the slugging Oriole catcher enjoyed a 27 point bulge over Montreal's Roland Gladu, runner-up at .342.

Of players who have appeared in 100 or more games, Syracuse's Walter Cazen and Rochester's Bobby Rausch ranked third with .325, followed by Ira Houck and Chet Morgan, tied for fifth with .306. George Bennington of Jersey City was next at .304, followed by Baltimore's Dick Kahn with .302. Bringing up the rear of the Big Ten were Leroy Nichols of Rochester and Al Mele but placed second to Frank Skaff of of Syracuse, each with .301.

Gladu paced all opposition with Baltimore in runs scored, having 199 hits, 46 doubles and 14 triples, crossed the plate 123 times to 128 for the Oriole third baseman.

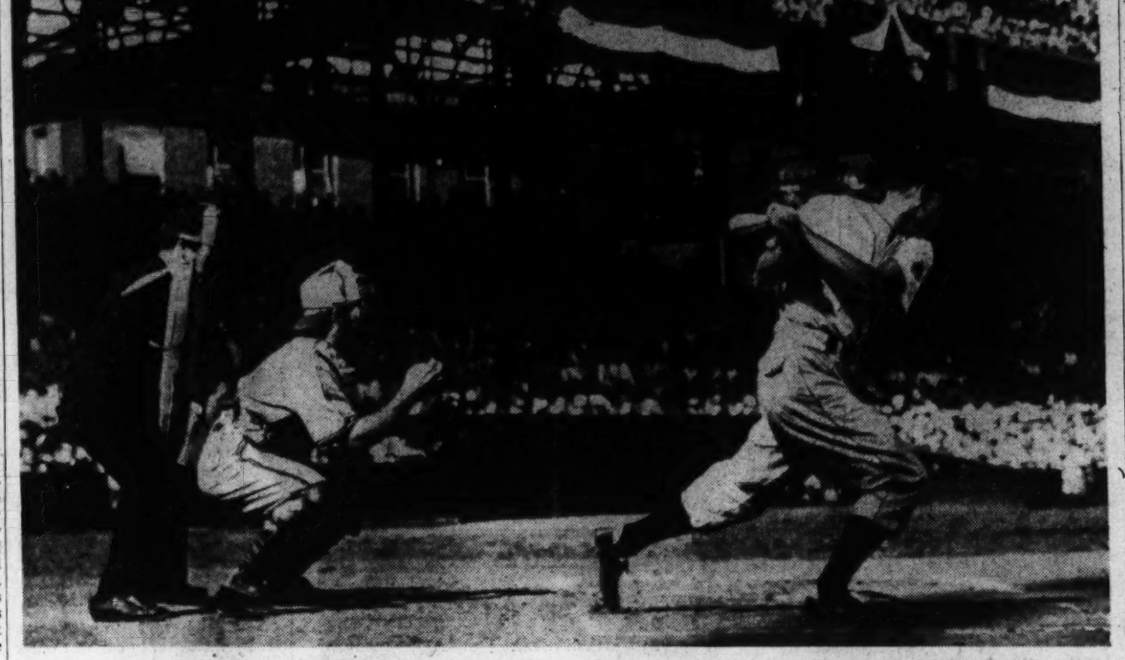
Jean Pierre Roy, biggest winner in Montreal history, led all pitchers in total victories with 25, but had to play second fiddle in the won and lost percentage column to teammate Johnny Gabbard who topped the loop with 19 wins and six defeats.

Lou Klein to Break In Card Line-up Soon

St. Louis, Sept. 8 (AP)—When former second baseman Lou Klein returned to the St. Louis Cardinals last week after almost two years in the Coast Guard, Manager Southworth said he would try to fit him into the lineup at the most advantageous position.

Billy is making a thorough search. When Klein played right field for the Red Birds last night, it marked the fourth position he's tried in six games.

After Three Years Travis Still Has the Same Old Swing



Apparently those three years Cecil Travis spent as an infantry Joe hasn't taken much from the veteran infielder, who returned to the Nats' starting lineup yesterday. The veteran of the Battle of the Bulge is pictured above in his first time at bat inyesterday's winning effort against the Browns at the Stadium, taking his first swing and making his firs ftoul. Catcher Frank Mancuso is behind the plate and the umpire, Art Passarella, is the man in blue. Cecil didn't collect any of the Nats' hits, but he drove in one of the runs.

Snead Fires 69 to Take Dallas Lead

Dallas, Sept. 8 (AP).—Sam Snea of Hot Springs, Va., shot a three-under-par 69 today to take the lead at the three-quarters mark in the Dallas open golf tournament.

Yesterday's leader, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Sanford, Me., registered even par to make his total for the 54 holes 209. Snead had 208.

Prep School Drills Enter Second Week

Following the lead of the public high schools, which opened preseason practice last week, five District prep schools began drilling for the coming grid campaign last Tuesday and the others will be in action by the end of next week.

Gonzaga's Purple Eagles got the jump on the rest of the schools when Coach Joe Kozik called the first practice session on August 15 and as a result the Eagles were able to give Tech a stiff workout yesterday. Kozik's outfit has been beset by injuries and the draft but the Eagles expect to open against Anacostia on September 21 in pretty good shape. He's expecting a lot of help from End Jim O'Keefe, Tackle Bernie Lavins, Center Jim Gardner and Guards Frank Muller and Paul Wintenmeyer.

St. John's opened practice last Tuesday with seven veterans in the fold, including Backs Charley Clark, Knute Flannery, Hotsy O'Mera and Dick Curtin, tackles Bob Hanrahan and Paul Delaney and Guard Bob Silk.

Tuesday also saw Devitt, Landon Prep and St. Albans begin practice. Coach Len Askin hopes to build a winning combination around Veteran Halfback Bill Rafferty. Tackle Bill Thrift and End Billy Miles, plus newcomers Keith Ross, fullback and George Newmann, halfback, who recently transferred from Coolidge.

Ten lettermen reported for Landon's first drill, including guards Ted Ruhl and Jay Ridgely and Halfback Dave McDonald. The outlooks at St. Albans front is obscured because the practice sessions have been completely taken up by calisthenics.

All other local prep and parochial schools will be at work by Wednesday.

Vince DiMaggio Freatures Elbow

Philadelphia, Sept. 8 (AP).—Outfielder Vince DiMaggio of the Philadelphia Phillies fractured his right elbow when he crashed into a wall durin gyesterday's game at Cincinnati, an examination showed today. The Phil management said DiMaggio would be unable to play the remainder of the season.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Detroit	77	56	.579	
WASHINGTON	77	59	.566	1½
St. Louis	70	63	.526	7
New York	69	63	.523	7½
Cleveland	65	64	.504	10
Chicago	65	68	.485	12½
Boston	65	70	.481	13
Philadelphia	44	88	.333	32½

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

WASHINGTON, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 11; New York, 4.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 0.

TODAY'S GAMES

Chicago at WASHINGTON (2).
Detroit at Boston (2).
Cleveland at New York (2).
St. Louis at Philadelphia (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	82	49	.626	
St. Louis	79	53	.598	3½
Brooklyn	73	57	.562	8½
New York	73	61	.545	10½
Pittsburgh	73	64	.533	12
Boston	58	75	.436	25
Cincinnati	52	79	.397	30
Philadelphia	41	93	.306	42½

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

New York, 3; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5 (11 innings).
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (played Friday).
Boston at St. Louis (played Friday).

TODAY'S GAMES

Boston at Chicago (2).
New York at St. Louis (2).
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (2).
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (2).

War Jeep Is Victor

Bobanet Disqualified After Winning 'Cap

New York, Sept. 8 (AP).—War Jeep, Chief Barker and Buzfuz were named winners in the first running of the $25,000 added Discovery Handicap today after officials studied two sets of photos and upheld a claim of foul that cost Bobanet a 49 to 1 shot, the race.

Bobanet, owned by A. Bruce Livie, drifted wide down the home stretch and troubled Buzfuz and Chief Barker. Stewards hoisted the foul claim sign even before the jockeys dismounted.

The officials disqualified Bobanet, first to cross the finish line by a head, and elevated Mrs. Elizabeth Graham's War Jeep to the winner's circle. Chief Barker, from the B. F. Whitaker Farm, was named second and Buzfuz, from the Sunshine Stables, third.

Francis Thacker, up on Bobanet, was suspended for 10 days, effective Tuesday.

War Jeep, ridden by Arnold Kirkland, took $20,100 of the purse and shot his earnings for two years of racing to $108,325. The War Admiral colt recently arrived from Chicago where he was second in the American Derby and won the Constitution Handicap.

W. L. Brann's Gallorette, the 2 to 1 favorite, wilted steadily through the stretch after being third at the six furlong post and finished seventh. Buzfuz and Bobanet fought it out for the lead in the early stages of the race.

War Jeep paid $8.60, $4.50 and $3.40. Time for the mile and an eighth was 1:51 2-5.

Mt. Vernon Group To Hold Benefit Horse Show Today

The Mount Vernon District Veterans Assistance Committee will stage a benefit shorse show, 1 p. m., today at Beacon Field, on U. S. Highway No. 1, 2 miles south of Alexandria.

Thirteen classes will be offered, including warm up, light harness, working hunters, pony saddle, pair of hunters, five-gaited saddle, knock down and out, ladies' hunt, open saddle, handy hunters, hunt teams, musical chair and triple bar. Trophies and ribbons will be awarded to winners.

The horse scoring the most points in classes 3, 5, 8, 10 and 11, will be declared the jumper champion an dthe gaited and harness championship will be awarded to the horse scoring the most points in Classes 2, 6 and 9.

Proceeds will be used by the committee to establish a fund for emergency assistance to returning veterans or their families. A feature of the show will be a band concert by the Fort Belvoir Engineer Band.

Richmond Scribes Pick West Most Valuables

Richmond, Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—William (Tom) West, Richmond's hard-hitting left fielder, has been selected by local sports writers as the Colt's most valuable player.

Tom is in his second year of pro ball. He batted only .274 last year, but is packing a healthy .368 average now.

He will receive the C. Fred Kohler Memorial Award, a wrist watch, to be presented by John Kohler at the conclusion of tomorrow's game with Lynchburg at Mooers Field. The contest will conclude the regular Piedmont League campaign.

Junior Bees Win Title

Winchester, Va., Sept. 8.—Two trophies awarded by local firms will be given the Junior Bees as winners of the softball series recently completed between junior teams affiliated with the Sacred Heart Athletic Club of this city. The Bees ended the series with a record of five wins and only one loss. The Midgets were second and the Tigers third.

Football Results

Rochester, 13; Baldwin-Wallace, 7.
Franklin-Marshall, 13; Swarthmore, 6.

Truman Sees Nats Defeat Browns, 4 to 1

From Page 1

third, fouled out in the fifth, and grounded out in the eighth, but hits always appeared to be lurking in his familiarly stylish swing . . . Lewis walked off with the game's fielding honors. His running one-hand catches of long drives by Gene Moore in the seventh and ninth kept Appleto out of trouble in those innings . . . Their victory enabled the Nats to tie the year's series with the Browns at 11-11, after taking five of the six games here . . . Today the White Sox move in on the Nats on a doubleheader that opens a five-game series . . . Manager Ossie Bluege has Alex Carrasquel and Mickey Haefner primed to do the pitching against the Sox, who have recently been getting licked by the Athletics.

'Strangler' White, Westenberg Head Turner Mat Card

Wrestling addicts are promised an abundant serving of rough 'n' ready action Wednesday night at Turner's Arena when Ed (Strangler) White, former Alabama grid great, takes a return shot at tough Marvin Westenberg, Pacific Coast grappling champion. Westenberg defeated White two weeks ago in Joe Turner's tourney, but the belligerent Alabamian claims he "wuz robbed" and has insisted upon a return match.

Milo Steinborn, the ancient strong man, will face Lou Plummer in the co-feature. Several years back, prior to his enlistment in the Coast Guard, Plummer gained a name as one of the best grapplers in these parts. However, he will have to exert all his mat lore against Steinborn, who is a mechanical genius at the game.

Promoter Joe Turner will present the customary three supporting matches to fortify the double feature.

GI Golfers to Play

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—A two-day 36-hole stroke play golf tournament open to all United States Army personnel in the United Kingdom will be held on the Sudbury Course near here Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Nats' Box Score

ST. LOUIS	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Byrnes, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Finney, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
McQuinn, 1b.	4	0	0	6	1	0
Moore, rf.	4	0	0	6	1	0
Stephens, ss.	2	0	0	4	1	1
Schulte, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Christman, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0	1
Mancuso, c.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Gutteridge, 2b.	3	1	2	7	4	0
West, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zoldak, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
*Cira	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fannin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	24	8	2

*Batted for Zoldak in the eighth.

WASHINGTON	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Case, lf.	4	1	2	4	0	0
Lewis, rf.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Myatt, 2b.	3	1	1	4	0	0
Kuhel, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0	0
Travis, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Krecvich, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Ferrell, c.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Torres, ss.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Appleton, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	10	27	10	0

ST. LOUIS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
WASHINGTON	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4

Runs batted in—Travis, Krecvich (2), Zoldak, Appleton. Two-base hits—Byrnes, Lewis. Three-base hits—Gutteridge, Kuhel. Sacrifices—Lewis, Myatt. Double play—Stephens to Gutteridge. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 7. Base on balls—West, 1; Appleton, 1. Struck out—Appleton, 3; Fannin, 1. Hits—Off West, 3 in 1 inning; Zoldak, 7 in 6 innings; Fannin, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—West. Umpires—Passarella, McGowan and Rue. Time, 1:51.

Hank Clouts Homer, Bats In Five Runs

New York Sept. 8 (AP).—Led by Hammering Hank Greenberg, the Detroit Tigers gave another demon display of power today, winnig the season's final engagement from the New York Yankees, 11-4, and did all but bury the Bronx Bombers faint pennant hopes.

A crowd of 28,944 (paid), which extended the total attendance for the secen-game series to 143,546 paying customers, groaned as the league leaders crushed four Yankee hurlers for 16 hits, including five extra base blows, to take the long series, five games to two, for the season's record of 15 to 7. In losing, the weary fourth place Yanks fell to 7½ games from the top.

Dizzy Trout, making his second start of the series, was the winning pitcher, although he needed assistance from Stub Overmire in the seventh. It was Trout's fifteenth victory against 13 defeats and his fourth in five starts against the McCarthymen.

Greenberg blasted two singles and his 11th home run of the season, his third of the series, to drive in five runs. Shortstop Joe Hoover also made three hits, including two doubles and batted in three mates besides scoring three times himself.

After greeting Joe Page, who had beaten them only last Wednesday with a single tally in the first frame, the Bengals banged out the lefty with a four-run five-hit barrage in the third. The Yankees climbed back into the running in the sixth, grabbing themselves a trio of tallies, with the aid of only one hit. A couple of Tiger boots plus a free pass helped.

Overmire replaced Trout when George Stirnweiss opened the seventh with a double, and after yielding a couple of hits for a run, settled down and held the Yankees hitless the rest of the game.

If the Yankees had any idea they might catch up with the Bengals, it was quickly dispelled, for in the next inning the Tigers teed off on Ken Holcombe, third New York twirler, for four runs, aided by Greenberg's 400-foot round tripper into the rightfield pavillon. Just to make certain, they pounced on 43-year-old Paul Schreiber for two more tallies in the ninth. Schreiber is the gent who blanked Detroit for three and a third innings without a hit in the series opener, when he pitched his first big league game in 21 yeras.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Hoover, ss.	5	3	3	3	5	1
Mayo, 2b.	4	0	1	1	6	0
Cramer, cf.	5	1	1	3	0	0
Greenberg, lf.	5	2	3	1	0	0
Cullenbine, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	0
York, 1b.	5	1	1	12	1	0
Outlaw, 3b.	3	1	2	0	3	0
Richards, c.	5	1	2	3	1	0
Trout, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Overmire, p.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	40	11	16	27	18	2

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Stirnweiss, 2b.	5	1	2	7	2	0
Metheny, rf.	2	0	2	3	0	0
Derry, cf.	2	0	1	3	0	0
Stainback, cf.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Keller, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Ettea, 1b.	3	1	0	7	0	0
Drescher, c.	3	1	2	2	0	0
†Ruffing	1	0	0	0	0	0
Crompton, c.	1	0	0	4	0	0
Grimes, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0	2
Crosetti, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	2
Page, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Roser, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0
*Martin	1	0	0	0	0	0
Holcombe, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Savage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schreiber, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	36	4	10	27	9	2

*Batted for Roser in sixth.
†Batted for Drescher in seventh.
‡Batted for Holcombe in eighth.

Detroit	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	—11
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4

Runs batted in—Greenberg (5), York, Richards, Drescher, Grimes, Keller, Hoover (3), Stirnweiss. Two-base hits—Hoover (2), York, Drescher, Stirnweiss. Three-base hit—Overmire. Home run—Greenberg. Sacrifices—Mayo (2), Grimes, Overmire. Double plays—Trout to Richards to York, Hoover to Mayo to York, Stirnweiss to Etten, Schreiber to Crosetti to Etten. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; New York, 9. Base on balls—Page, 2; Trout, 2; Roser, 1; Holcombe, 2; Overmire, 1. Strikeouts—Roser, 2; Trout, 2. Hits—Page 6 in 2⅔; Roser, 2 in 3⅓; Holcombe, 4 in 2; Schreiber, 4 in 1; Trout, 8 in 6 (none out in 7th); Overmire, 4 in 3. Winning pitcher—Trout. Losing pitcher—Page. Umpires—Boyer, Summers and Grieve. Time—2:40.

A's Beat Chisox, 9-0; Flores Star

Philadelphia, Sept. 8 (AP).—Jesse Flores pitched the Philadelphia Athletics to a 9-0 triumph over the Chicago White Sox today giving the A's a four to three edge in a seven-game series with the Sox.

Flores, making his third straight shut-out effort against the Sox, gave up six hits and had little trouble after the first inning when a double play broke up a Chicago drive.

The Athletics socked Buss Ross and Clay Touchstone for 12 singles. Ross was nicked for three runs in the second inning and two in the fourth. He was relieved in the fifth.

Hal Peck led the Mackmen with a home-run, a double and two singles. He also drove in four runs. Hal slammed his first circuit wallop of the season in the seventh off Touchstone.

Chicago	000	000	000	—0 6 2
Philadelphia	030	220	10x	—9 12 0

Ross, Touchstone (5) and Tresh, Castino; Flores and Rosar. Loser—Ross.

Valley Six-Man Football League To Open Sept. 28

Winchester, Va., Sept. 8.—The Valley Athletic League composed of six-man football teams representing high schools at Strasburg, Boyce, Berryville, Stephens City, Clearbrook, Va., and Hedgesville, W. Va., will open its 1945 gridiron season Friday, September 28.

The loop schedule was released yesterday following a meeting of team coaches who elected Bryant Harper, Winchester, president; and C. E. Miley, jr., Boyce, secretary-treasurer.

The winner will receive a trophy at the end of the season awarded by the Clarke Courier, Berryville newspaper.

The schedule follows:

September 28—Boyce at Stonewall, Strasburg at Berryville, Stephens City at Hedgesville.

October 5—Strasburg at Boyce, Berryville at Stephens City, Stonewall at Hedgesville; 12—Stephens City at Boyce, Hedgesville at Berryville, Stonewall at Strasburg; 19—Boyce at Hedgesville, Berryville at Stonewall, Strasburg at Stephens City; 26—Boyce at Berryville, Stonewall at Stephens City, Hedgesville at Strasburg.

November 2—Stonewall at Boyce, Berryville at Strasburg, Hedgesville at Stephens City; 9—Boyce at Strasburg, Stephens City at Berryville, Hedgesville at Stonewall; 16—Boyce at Stephens City, Berryville at Hedgesville, Strasburg at Stonewall; 23—Hedgesville at Boyce, Stonewall at Berryville, Stephens City at Strasburg; 29 (Thanksgiving)—Berryville at Boyce, Stephens City at Stonewall, Strasburg at Hedgesville.

Capital Transit Bowlers Start Season Wednesday

The Capital Transit Bowling League will launch its eighth season Wednesday night at the Penn Recreation Alleys with eight teams competing.

Officers for the 1945-46 season are: I. B. Goad, president; W. H. Sparshott, vice president; R. F. Lawson, secretary-treasurer and official scorer. The Board of Governors includes Goad, chairman, and C. G. May and G. P. Nutwell.

Bosox Collect 18 Hits, Rout Indians, 9-4

Boston, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Boston Red Sox, with the mercury up in the middle 90's, turned on the heat today to hand the Cleveland Indians a 9 to 4 shellacking.

The Sox whacked out 18 hits against Jim Bagby, finally sending him to the showers in the eighth. In that inning, the Sockers hit safely five times to push their 5 to 4 lead up to the final score.

Ed Lake led off in the eighth with his eleventh homer of the season. Johnny Lazor, Boston rightfielder, was top man of the day, with a double and three singles. Stan BenJamin of Cleveland got a double and two singles.

An apathetic crowd of around 6000 sweltered out the afternoon under a blazing sun.

The game was Vic Johnson's sixth win of the season, against two defeats.

Cleveland	021	000	100	—4 12 0
Boston	020	120	04x	—9 18 0

Bagby, Salveson (8) and Hayes, Desautels; V. Johnson and Holm, Hemsley—Meyer, Cleveland, 7th; Lake, Boston, 8th. Loser—Bagby.

Milcave Wins AtGarden State

Camden, N. J., Sept. 8 (AP).— Milcave, owned by J. L. Friedman, Baltimore, was an easy winner of the 1 1/16 miles Vineland Handicap, one of two feature events on today's closing day program of the most successful meeting in the brief history of Garden State Park.

Milcave, which had run as early as last year at Charles Town, W. Va., with an $800 claiming tag attached to her and later sold to Friedman for $3000, today earned $19,800.

The 6-year-old daughter of Cavalcade and Milfoil ran smartly improved over her last race at Garden State Park. Slightly neglected in the betting Milcave paid $17.40. She ran the 1 1/16 miles over a fast track in 1:44 4/5, 2 1/5 seconds slower than the track record.

Milcave had Lee Haskell on her back and the brown mare came to the winning line five lengths ahead of Brookmeade Stable's Dare Me. Dare Me beat Cane Hoy Stable's Good Morning three lengths and another length back in fourth place was Col. C. V. Whitney's Flyweight. Seven fillies and mares started.

Army to Play Sailor Eleven

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP).—Army, whose unbeaten football team was the generally recognized collegiate champion of 1944, will play the Melville (R. I.) Torpedo Boat Training Center on October 20 at West Point.

The game replaces the one originally assigned to the North Carolina Preflight team. The entire Preflight schedule was canceled recently because of lack of manpower.

The PT boat eleven is coached by Mike Holovak, All-America fullback at Boston College in 1942. It uses the T-formation. Among its players are Lou Thomas, formerly of Tunlane; John Hoague of Colgate, and Jack Welch of Pennsylvania.

Laurel Opens 36-Day Meeting Tomorrow

Capital 'Cap Heads First Day Program

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Maryland's first post-war major track meeting opens tomorrow at nearby Laurel Park and racing at that point promises to bring records in both crowds and betting, keeping pace with marks being set all over the country.

For 36 days, ended on October 20, the bangtails will hold sway each day at the popular Baltimore Boulevard Oval. The Free State session will be concluded with 35 days of the sport at Pimlico, closing November 30, two days before Charles Town puts the finishing touches on racing in the East with a 21-day session.

As usual, the $10,000 added Capital Handicap is the top spot on the first program at Laurel. For the second time, the Capital, a sprint of six furlongs, has drawn over the-limit in entries and has been divided. Both divisions will carry $10,000. The first division involves nine horses in eight interests while the second includes 10 entries.

The first division probably will find Ideal Gift, the Baltimore-owned Bobanet Stable's hope, and the Cedar Farm's Black Gang vying for favoritism, with New Moon, owned by H. L. Straus, and Gustave Ring's Hasteville drawing steady play. This test will mean a return to the racing wars of the ancient Jay Jay, owned by Howard Bruce. This campaigner is now 12 years old and will be making his fifth appearance in the Capital. He won in 1936 as a 3-year-old and again in 1940 at 7.

The second division probably will be Bobanet's Sophocles the public choice, although E. K. Bryson's Burning Twig and Roy Carruthers' Jimmie will be well supported. Washington will be represented by Nowadays, owned by Joe Tucci, Capital sportsman.

Racing Secretary Fred Burton has arranged an excellent opening-day card. Distances range from 5½ furlongs to 1 1-16 miles. With a minimum of $2000 in purses, the program has drawn topflight horses. Only a few of the best half-mile horses are entered.

A majority of the jockeys who have been riding at Garden State Park will be in action. Post time for the first race is 1:45 p. m., with the daily double on the first and second events.

Allentown Nine Gains Forfeit

Baltimore, Sept. 8 (AP).—Arthur Ehlers, president of the Inter-State Baseball League, announced today he had forfeited to Allentown, Pa., an early season game which Hakerstown, Md., won while using an ineligible serviceman player.

The decision moved Allentown ahead of Trenton, N. J., in the tight contest for third place in the six-club loop, whose season ends Sunday. Shaughnessy-type playoffs among the top four teams begin next week.

Hagerstown is out of playoff contention in fifth place.

Ehlers said the use of Joseph LaPoint, a soldier stationed at Fort Cumberland, Md., by the Hagerstown team, had been brought to his attention two days ago by Allentown.

The victory awarded to Allentown gave it a half-game edge.

Dogs . . .

By Gabrielle E. Forbush

So many events of interest to the canine world are about to take place, particularly as National Dog Week approaches, that it is hard to do justice to each one.

Today, the Capital City Cocker Club of which Comdr. L. H. C. Johnson is president, will hold one of its super-duper matches designed to attract all representatives of this most popular breed in and around Washington, with an afternoon of competition and ring practice, in anticipation of the fall shows. The match will be held at the Meadowbrook Country Club, on East-West hwy., Chevy Chase, Md. The breed judge will be Clint Callahan, with Calvin Pierson judging the obedience class—a novelty in itself, with only cocker spaniel contestants. Entries will be taken at the gate from noon on, with the judging to start about 1:30 p. m. Ribbons, rosettes, cups and other prizes will be liberally bestowed, all boys and girls in the children's handling class receiving some trophy. Soft drinks and sandwiches will be on sale, and it costs $1 for a dog and his handler to get in. For dogless spectators, 50 cents only.

Today also is part of the weekend which includes what is now the largest outdoor show in the East and marks the first open-to-all shows on the old-time basis. At Rye, N. Y., on the beautiful grounds of the Westchester Country Club, hundreds of dogs of all breeds, with their owners, handlers and admirers, have gathered under the yellow tents and around the big rings. In the past, Washington has been largely—and successfully—represented; this year, only a few went at the last moment. We hear that Peggy Adamson of Arlington, Va., owner of what experts consider the No. 1 Doberman Pinscher of this country, Champion Dictator v. Glenhugel, has been asked to present the trophy for Best-in-Show, an appropriate recognition of her high adventure in steering 'Tator to that top spot over more than 1000 dogs, last year.

The following week, National Dog Week, will feature all sorts of events in New York, Chicago and elsewhere; it will not be neglected here. It opens Sunday with a special broadcast on WINX; goes into an obedience demonstration jointly staged by local clubs in Rock Creek Park; and moves on to two obedience demonstrations at playgrounds during the week—to show children that their dogs also may be educated for better citizenship.

The Old Dominion K. C. meeting September 21 will include pictures of the last Morris and Essex Show (we understand this most glamorous of them all will be revived in 1946) and the week terminates with the first two all-breed, point shows to be given hereabouts in many a moon. They are those of the Towson and Baltimore County Kennel Clubs, September 22-23, at Towson, Md.

Another good win was chalked up by a Washington-bred boxer when Cruiser of Wolf Trap, 13-month daughter of the Jouett Shouses' Ch. Vorspeil out of Hickory of Wolf Trap, was Best in Match at Goshen, N. Y., on Labor Day. Tom Gately showed her to this fine win, the match being a big one and a part of the program of the famous Goshen Fair.

The Mount Vernon K. C. dinner at the Fairfax drew a good crowd and turned in a fine profit. The next evening, the National Capitol K. C. held its preshow meeting, with a good attendance and much anticipation of a big entry. John Anderson promised an early supply of premium lists and entry blanks, and may be called on Kensington 148 for further information on breed judging assignments, etc.

Yankees Recall Catcher Compton

New York, Sept. 8—The New York Yankees announced today that Catcher Herb Crompton had been recalled from the Kansas City club of the American Association, where he has been out on option since July 13.

Pitcher Spurgeon (Spud) Chandler has been reinstated on the Major league list of active players, and will pitch one of the games of tomorrow's doubleheader with the Cleveland Indians, though Spud's formal release from the Army will not come through until Monday.

Aqueduct

1—¾; $3000; 2-year-old maidens; sp. wgt.

Colonial Rose, 115 (Luther)	53.00	17.40	7.80
Ensign Mary R., 115 (Wright)		2.80	2.40
Jittery Jane, 115 (Bierman)			4.40

Thorobelle, Double Rink, Broom Ride, Excalibur, Darby Devon also ran. Time, 1:14 1-5.

2—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Foomas, 116 (Kirkland)	8.60	4.60	3.00
Sun Lady, 106 (Miller)		7.60	4.90
Paper Mill, 121 (Bierman)			6.70

Triton, Tiger Call, Tasajillo, Febridge also ran. Time, 1:12 1-5.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $362.80.

3—Ab, 1⅛ mi.; $2500; 3-year-old maidens.

Reykjavik, 143 (Adams)	4.30	3.20	2.90
†Mandarah, 146 (Mazze)		2.60	2.40
Raisin Red, 140 (Bruder)			3.70

†Sea Raft, Junction City, Our Debenture also ran. Time, 2:46 2-5.

†A. I. Miegs-Mrs. E. D. Weir entry.

3—¾; $3000; 2-year-old maidens; sp. wgt.

Highforlifties, 115 (Wright)	6.10	3.40	2.60
Foxglove, 118 (Swathorn)		6.00	4.00
Jersey Cream, 115 (Snider)			3.90

Miss Delhi, Last Tower, Darby Dover, Twirl Girl, Mary's Doll, Friendly also ran.

5—3½; $4000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.

Bertie S., 108 (McCreary)	12.30	4.90	out
Breezing Home, 114 (Kirkland)		4.70	out
Unchallenged, 120 (Wright)			out

Dustman also ran. Time, 1:11 4-5.

6—1¼; $25,000; 3-year-olds; handicap.

War Jeep, 122 (Kirkland)	8.60	4.50	3.40
†Chief Barker, 116 (Bierman)		5.50	3.70
Buzfuz, 114 (Luther)			3.70

Gallorette, Adonis, Sir Francis, *Bobanet, Bob Mann, †Hilem, Michaelo, Alexis also ran.

†Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Whitaker entry.

*Finished first but was disqualified and placed last.

7—1⅛; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Faiseur, 120 (Atkinson)	8.20	4.70	2.90
Bell-the-Cat, 120 (McCreary)		5.60	2.80
Sea Fare, 117 (Kirkland)			2.50

First Gun, Proof Coil, Samhar, All Talk also ran. Time, 1:46 2-5.

8—1¼; $3000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Return Call, 113 (Atkinson)	36.20	14.10	8.10
Review, 119 (Bierman)		5.10	4.20
Ringo Bridget, 110 (Wahler)			6.70

Doubirah, Weyanoke, Plucky Boy, Free Lance, Romanock, Smolensko also ran. Time, 1:24 3-5.

Garden State

1—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Mightiest, 122 (Decamillas)	17.20	6.00	4.00
Rocky Craig, 117 (Clark)		3.40	2.60
Nedion, 111 (Snellings)			4.20

Jimmies Aid, Hello Bill, Out of the Red, Earth, Eloise E., Top Money, Brass King and Bective also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

2—¾; $2300; maiden 2-yr.-olds.

Jolly Soul, 118 (Stout)	25.90	11.70	7.80
Run Lady, 113 (Gilbert)		9.90	8.00
Tacara Briar, 113 (Wood)			12.40

Corkonian Lad, Prescience, Ringthebell, Daredine, Epinaza, Ceramic, Ok Ruby, Bulcote and Carolida King also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $290.50.

3—1-70; $5000; 3-yr.-olds.

Russarde, 107 (Wall)	6.40	4.00	2.70
Director, 116 (Clark)		4.10	2.70
Ned Camron, 107 (Snellings)			2.40

Quatre Call, Tiger Age, Gallies also ran. Time, 1:43⅘.

4—1 mi.; $5000; 3-yr.-olds up.

Desert Ace, 113 (Clark)	12.40	4.80	2.40
Alfios, 113 (Padgett)		3.30	2.20
‡Rampart, 108 (Jemas)			2.20

Bellwether, †Incoming, Ann San, ‡Antelope and ‡Sky Skipper also ran. Time, 1:39⅘.

5—1⅛; $20,000 added; 3-yr.-olds up.

Milcave, 115 (Haskell)	17.40	7.60	4.80
Dare Me, 112 (Garner)		7.70	4.80
Good Morning, 118 (Gilbert)			5.40

Night Class, Flyweight, Letmenow and Plucky Maud also ran. Time, 1:44⅘.

6—¾; $10,000 added; 3-yr.-olds up.

Kopia, 112 (Padgett)	23.40	9.10	6.50
Brownie, 118 (Guerin)		6.50	4.90
Quien Es, 118 (Gilbert)			7.70

Greek Warrior, Ideal Gift, Sole Parade, Director J. E., Apache also ran. Time, 1:11⅕.

7—1⅛; $2000; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Star Back, 114 (Buxton)	6.60	4.10	3.70
Top Sergeant, 122 (Gonsalez)		11.50	6.50
Wickliffe Gal, 111 (Permane)			6.30

Lancerom, Sungino, Somewhere, Beaujar, Alca Gal, Whichook also ran. Time, 1:53⅘.

8—1⅛; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Dizzy Heights, 115 (Scocca)	16.00	5.30	3.90
Cash O Boy, 114 (Clark)		4.20	3.20
Paula's Star, 114 (Garner)			4.70

Grenades, Good Odds, Noah's Choice, Creakle, Attache, Farmer's Girl, †Tom's Cannon, Maisie Daisie also ran. Time, 1:48⅖.

†Finished first, disqualified and placed last.

Cavaliers Show Speed in Drills For Cutters

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 8.—Speed has been accented all week by Virginia's football coach, Frank Murray, as he and his staff have tried to get the Cavaliers ready for an unusually tough opening game with the United States Coast Guard Academy in Scott Stadium on September 22.

In this afternoon's scrimmage, topping off the first week of regular workouts, speed continued to be emphasized as Coach Murray gave all squad members an opportunity to show that they could do both on offense and defense in a swiftly paced session.

Two of last year's regulars, John Duda, halfback, and Charlie Ellis, quarterback, were paired in the first team backfield with two men who won the "V" as reserves last fall. Floyd Johnson was in one halfback spot while Ray Brown, who played end last year, has been pulled behind the line to try to plug the hole at fullback.

Seven veteran lettermen have been lost from last year's squad of backs, including Lucien Burnett, fullback, and Allen Clay, quarterback, both of whom played through two seasons. Speedsters Frank Goodman and Dick Davis are among the missing "V" men along with Dick Michels, Bill Hickman and Joe McCrary.

Coach Murray has a sizable squad of new backs working under him this year, but the only one with real experience is J. C. Kennard, who was a letterman at Duke, but whose training has been in the tail-back position of the single wing, and not in attacking from the T.

Virginia, last year, stressed speed as a substitute for weight and experience so successfully that the Cavaliers scored 197 points and netted gains of 2866 yards from scrimmage. Coach Murray is following the same procedure this year, and he is putting a premium on the quick takeoff of both backs and linemen.

The Cavaliers have no warm-up game, but must open at full tilt against the veteran Coast Guard Academy team which won six games last year, losing only to Yale, Holy Cross and Army.

Narragansett

By the Associated Press

1—1 1/16; $1800; 3-yr.-olds up.

Darby Dn, 112 (Hettinger)	10.80	3.60	2.80
Cute Eye, 112 (Turnbull)		2.80	2.60
Guy Hottel, 107 (McKeever)			3.50

Freespender, Four Eyes, Brooklandville, Dead Aim, Crimson Lancer and Reigh Star also ran. Time, 1:48.

2—¾; $1800; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Templet, 111 (McMullen)	4.60	3.40	2.80
Maxmont, 117 (Martin)		5.40	4.00
Manipulate, 114 (Daniels)			4.00

Kalamazoo, Dark Mischief, Glorious Sec, Mumble Peg, To Town James, Bart's Chance, Purr Dauber, Rise Above It and Chief's Boy also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $26.20.

3—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Harpichord, 108 (Manley)	14.40	7.40	4.80
Hermies, 116 (Martin)		15.00	9.40
Diego Red, 110 (Tobin)			3.80

Dauntless Gal, Puffed Up, Leicester, Little Hoops, Rough Man, Windward Isle, Pressure also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

4—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-olds.

Stepping Miss, 110 (Lynch)	9.00	4.40	4.20
Four Queens, 107 (Martin)		4.60	3.40
Will Markham, 113 (McMullen)			9.20

With Wings, Santa Candida, Hywick, Penny Pincher, Short Stay, Dave's Sister, Soulful and Helen Dear also ran. Time, 1:12⅕.

5—¾; $3000; 3-yr.-olds up.

†Westminster, 113 (Breen)	4.80	2.60	2.20
Magdala, 110 (Hettinger)		5.40	2.60
Mintlock, 120 (Balzaretti)			2.20

Evelyn Rolls, Son O'Hal, †Dog Day, Diamond Back, Casey Jones also ran. Time, 1:10⅘.

†M. Wexler entry.

6—¾; $3000; 2-yr.-olds.

Heres How, 114 (Pratt)	7.40	2.60	2.20
Lady Gunner, 119 (Breen)		2.40	2.20
Adebel, 112 (Coule)			2.60

Quick News, Heiner Jule, Lusty Tidbit and Maried also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

7—1-70; $3000; 3-yr.-olds up.

Dinner Party, 117 (Pratt)	4.20	2.40	2.20
Valdina Craft, 112 (Martin)		2.60	2.40
Hill Sun, 117 (Hettinger)			2.80

Cavatorta, Linwood Jim, Anna Mullen also ran. Time, 1:41⅘.

8—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

By Conscript, 111 (Glass)	8.20	3.40	2.80
Golden Thorn, 111 (Balzaretti)		4.00	3.20
Capt. Caution, 111 (Warren)			4.80

Argonne Woods, Mokablue, Link, Credentials also ran. Time, 1:46.

Marcey Heads 48 Entries In D. C. Public Links Play

Headed by defending champion Earl Marcey, 48 linksmen will get off at East Potomac Park course tomorrow morning in quest of the District of Columbia Public Links golf championship. Tomorrow's 18 holes of qualifying play will pae the field to 32, who will meet Tuesday and Wednesday in match play, culminating in a 36-hole championship battle on Thursday, September 13.

Tourney plans were marred when T. J. Gibraski, manager of the East Potomac course, who is staging the event after a lapse of several years, collapsed in his office Friday and was taken to a hospital. Several days prior to his hospitalization, Gibraski had suffered a back injury.

Marcey, erstwhile national municipal links titlist has been installed as a pretourney favorite on the strength of his play in exhibition matches throughout the current season. However, he will meet formidable opposition among such players as Bob March, 1944 Federal Gold Association champ; Anthony Petrie, a high finisher in the 1945 FGA event, and Ted Burrows, a topflighter from Indian Spring Country Club.

Among others figured to make a definite bid for the District crown are Len Burrage, former hockey star who has been managing the Argyle course this summer; Del Todd, one of Rock Creek's reliables; former schoolboy star Andy Oliveri, Sergt. Ken Wood of Bolling Field, and Joe Kotvan and Jack Frost who have been active in Government golf circles.

Originally scheduled as a tournament for public links players only, it was later decided to extend the entries to any amateurs residing in the capital area.

The qualifying pairings and starting times:

9:00—Lenny Newman, Jim Griffith, Ken Wood; 9:05—Lieut. W. R. Solami, J. G. Tulenko, Andrew Oliver; 9:10—William H. Morley, R. W. March, Howard A. Halpin; 9:15—Mike McKenny, John Shears, John K. Bowers; 9:20—M. H. Appleberry, Anthony Petrie, Albert J. Smith; 9:25—Lieut. Alexander Koumanoff, Joseph M. Gambatese, Lieut K. M. Skaggs.

9:30—C. H. Alexander, V. Ohenhansly, Robert J. Marks; 9:35—Ted King, J. J. Kotvan, James Deisbarto; 9:40—Jack Frost, Sam Worsham, C. Rens; 9:45—Lieut. Fred Prout, R. Grimes, Matthew Reiter; 9:50—Earl Marcey, Ted Burrows, John Burt; 9:55—Neal Wells, W. P. Trempin, Arne F. Ranta.

10:00—Gilbert J. Parr, H. J. Day, William E. Lawty; 10:05—Del Todd, Len Burrage, Lieut. Col. Paul C. Swiech; 10:10—L. M. Smith, H. S. Thomas, C. E. Kibby; 10:15—E. W. Horton, O. A. Aubin, Bill Sayer.

Lupien Released; To Rejoin Phillies

Philadelphia, Sept. 8 (AP)—Tony Lupien, Philadelphia Phillies first baseman who entered the Navy near the close of last season, was released from service today and will rejoin the team in Pittsburgh tomorrow, the club office announced today.

Cancels Grid Card

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 8 (U.P.)—Cancellation of the Bunker Hill Naval Air Base's 1945 football schedule was announced today by its commanding officer, Capt. E. T. Neal, in a letter to Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger of Indiana University.

Golf Tourney Features Outing

A golf tournament will feature the first annual fall outing of the Washington-Baltimore Men's Wear Group, to be held Tuesday at Baltimore's County Club of Maryland. The organization's initial spring outing, held at Manor Club on May 11, drew a crowd of some 200 participants.

Tuesday's day-long athletic soiree of swimming, horseshoe pitching, cards and golf will be climaxed by a softball game between picked teams representing the two cities. Ben Salen will manage the aggregation from the Capital City.

Bill Wenzel, Kenwood Country Club's fashion plate, will handle the golf tourney, while another Washingtonian, Ray Crone, is entertainment chairman. Ray Koontz will organize the motorcade to Baltimore.

Laurel

First race—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $2000; maiden 2-year-olds.

Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds
Gold Tag (Scocca)	118	15-1
Wee Gray (Garner)	115	6-1
Little Push (Snellings)	115	15-1
Strato Scarce (Jemas)	115	15-1
Dartin (Kelley)	118	15-1
‡Marcia P. (Claggett)	115	3-1
‡Barbed Wire (Scawthorn)	118	3-1
†Outlet (Scawthorn)	115	5-2
Proverb (Arduini)	115	12-1
Crazy Whirl (Basile)	115	15-1
Braggart (C. Kirk)	118	15-1
Phats Quest (Clark)	118	15-1
Flamare (Root)	118	4-1
‡Hush Hush (Young)	115	3-1
Warp Flight (C. Kirk)	118	15-1
Sundar Knight (Young)	118	15-1

†Christiana Stable entry.

‡W. Y. Goldsborough-J. W. Y. Martin entry.

Second race—Six furlongs; purse, $2000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Sals Empress (Cherry)	103	10-1
Psychic Fancy (Bakhish)	112	15-1
Sun Mucia (Cherry)	103	5-1
†Wetstone (Mills)	108	10-1
Home Front (Basile)	118	3-1
Hector (Padgett)	111	15-1
†Erato (Mills)	108	12-1
Mechanidor (Clark)	113	3-1
Tintrel (Buxton)	106	5-1
Teddy Lass (Scawthorn)	108	4-1
Helpin (Young)	116	15-1
Post Boy (Covalli)	111	20-1
Romanicus (Jemas)	116	15-1
Shove Off (Kelley)	116	20-1

†Mrs. J. Carson entry.

Third race—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $2500; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Poochanelli (Young)	112	8-1
Olmargie (Root)	115	15-1
Marine Victory (Padgett)	116	8-5
Artillery Bob (Breen)	115	15-1
Ramojac (Breen)	118	3-1
Deehead (C. Kirk)	109	15-1
Gent o' Day (Scocca)	115	15-1
Tony's Find (Snellings)	115	12-1
Hamull (Scawthorn)	115	8-1
Sure Gift (Cherry)	110	15-1
Little Tip (Basile)	112	15-1
Skip Orr (Buxton)	105	20-1

Fourth race—Six furlongs; purse, $2500; 3-year-olds and upward; allowances.

†Senate (Young)	114	12-1
Little Sandy (Snellings)	114	15-1
Prefect (Padgett)	104	3-1
Fanacea (Scocca)	106	15-1
Fleetan (Bakhish)	106	15-1
Hammerlock (Basile)	109	10-1
Victim (Breen)	117	8-1
†Nedwin (Clark)	114	10-1
Salvo (Basile)	117	2-1

1M. Newmyer-J. W. Fossett entry.

Fifth race—Six furlongs; Capital Handicap (first division); $10,000 added; 3-year-olds and upward.

Hammerlock (Snellings)	104	15-1
Hadawin (Basile)	106	20-1
Black Gang (Young)	112	3-1
Hornbeam (C. Kirk)	114	12-1
New Moon (Scawthorn)	115	8-1
Hasteville (Haskell)	119	8-5
†Ideal Gift (Clark)	108	8-5
†Gay Bit (Clark)	109	8-5
Jay Jay (Padgett)	105	12-1

†Bobanet Stable entry.

Sixth race—Six furlongs; Capital Handicap (second division); $10,000 added; 3-year-olds and upward.

Epic Lady (Scocca)		106	20-1
Burning Twig (Buxton)	b	102	12-1
†The Doge (Claggett)		110	5-1
Jimmie (Root)		107	5-1
Happy Buckie (Cherry)		103	15-1
Adroit (Arduini)		112	15-1
Sophocles (Clark)		118	3-1
Nowadays (Young)		109	12-1
‡Quarter Moon (Scawthorn)		110	3-1
High Boss (Buxton)		104	20-1

†Pentagon Stable-H. L. Straus entry.

Seventh race—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $3000; 3-year-olds and upward.

Blue Proof (Padgett)	111	6-1
Sting Lea (Young)	115	12-1
Mug's Game (Scocca)	116	20-1
Desert Ace (Covalli)	114	12-1
George Case (Young)	116	3-1
Sir Alfred (Clark)	116	15-1
†Menelther (C. Kirk)	119	5-1
Broke Even (Breen)	110	4-1
Flange (Covalli)	108	15-1
Statesman (Jemas)	110	15-1
Lost and Found (Erickson)	116	20-1
†One Only (Snellings)	116	5-1
Viva Teddy (Buxton)	111	12-1

†E. D. Talbert entry.

8—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $3000; 3-year-olds and upward; allowances.

Preposessing (Snellings)	106	15-1
Safety Match (Arduini)	112	15-1
‡Cannikin (Padgett)	107	20-1
Cushlamacree (Root)	118	8-1
Wita Jean (Walters)	107	15-1
Point d'Esprit (Covalli)	101	20-1
Mend (Bakhish)	113	15-1
Blue Sash (Erickson)	117	15-1
Sir Ann (Buxton)	113	5-1
†Maecase (Cherry)	110	20-1
Pompey Corners (Scocca)	112	15-1
Blue Deck (Young)	112	20-1

†H. H. Hecht-J. L. Friedman entry.

Mount Vernon Eleven Whips Falls Church

Falls Church, Sept. 8.—Mount Vernon and Falls Church High Schools opened schoolboy football here yesterday afternoon with the Mount Vernon eleven smashing to a 33-0 victory in a Northern Virginia Conference game.

The Majors, preseason choices with Washington-Lee i nthe NVC series, rolled up 15 first down and 301 yards, paced by their fleet backfield of Tommy Flowers, Bob Straub, Bobby Bauman and Carroll Thomas. The winners held Falls Church to four first downs, three of which came on passes.

Coach Harry Lee's Majors scored twice in the first half, and added three more touchdowns in the final. Mount Vernon invades Alexandria Friday for an engagement with the George Washington Presidents.

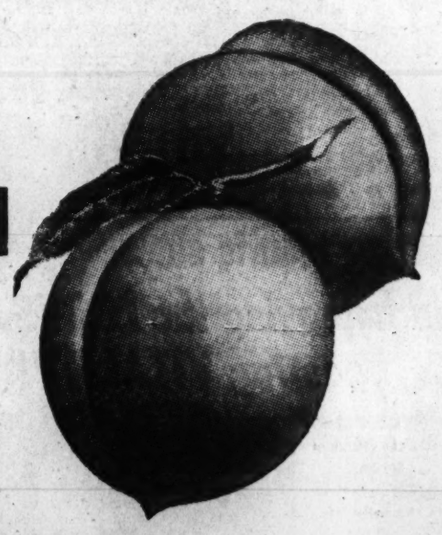
Bill Bennings

AT LAUREL
1—Outlet, Little Push, Flamare.
2—Home Front, Wheatstone, Tintrel.
3—Hamull, Tony's Find, Artillery Bob.
4—Hammer-Lock, Senate, Fleetest.
5—Black Gang, Ideal Gift, Hasteville.
6—Jimmie, Sophocles, Burning Twig.
7—George Case, Menelther, Flange.
8—Fair Ann, Cushlamacree, Mae Case.
Best bet—FAIR ANN.

Wildwood, N. J.

WM. H. BRIGHT MEMORIAL GOLF TOURNAMENT
★ ★ ★
WILDWOOD COUNTRY CLUB
SEPT. 14-15-16
WILDWOOD
By-the-Sea • NEW JERSEY
Worlds Finest Beach

Sealtest
PEACH ICE CREAM
is back again!



PLENTY FOR EVERYBODY

With the lifting of Government restrictions on the use of dairy products in ice cream, there's again plenty of that famous Southern Dairies Sealtest Real Peach Ice Cream for everybody.

It's the same fine Peach Ice Cream you enjoyed in pre-war days. That means plenty of those big, juicy peaches—bursting with flavor and goodness—blended with fine, nourishing cream.

Now your Southern Dairies Ice Cream dealer can give you plenty of Peach Ice Cream to take home. Serve it often for dessert and refreshment.

Southern Dairies
Sealtest ICE CREAM
Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

JOIN THE FUN IN THE SEALTEST VILLAGE STORE, STARRING JACK HALEY, THURSDAYS, 9:30 P. M., WRC

Walter Salb Joins WINX Tomorrow!

Washington's popular organist and pianist joins the WINX family beginning Monday, September 10th. Walter Salb appeared at the console in both the Capitol and Earle Theatres where he attained unusual popularity. For several years he was a regular artist on one of the major networks. WINX is both happy and proud to present this well-known artist of the keyboard to its listeners. He will have two special programs of his own. Both of them will be musical comedy tunes, light opera, and ballads as well as the nicer "pop" tunes. WINX invites you to tune to 1340 for finer music . . . and to hear Walter Salb. Beginning tomorrow.

TWICE DAILY—
2:30 to 3:00 P.M.
7:30 to 8:00 P.M.

WINX 1340 ON YOUR DIAL
The Washington Post Station

Peoples Drug Sales Gained 3.5% in August

Sales of Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., during August amounted to $2,907,808 compared with $2,810,329 last year, an increase of $97,479 or 3.5 per cent.

Sales in the first eight months of 1945 aggregated $22,544,051 compared with $22,188,793 in the corresponding period of 1944, an increase of $355,258 and 1.6 per cent.

Stores operated last month numbered 130 and in August, 1944, totaled 131.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Marie Vollmer Honored

The Treasury Department, through Wilmer J. Waller, chairman of the District of Columbia War Finance Committee has awarded a citation to Marie K. Vollmer, of the Washington Permanent Building Association for meritorious effort in connection with the recent Seventh War Loan Campaign.

National Power & Light

National Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries yesterday reported net income for 12 months ended May 31 of $4,207,017, equal to 77 cents a share, compared with $4,137,116, or 76 cents a share, for the preceding 12 months.

Interstate Department Stores, Inc., reported for six months ended July 31 net profit of $391,841, or $1.27 a common share, against $392,396 or $1.27 a common share, for the comparable 1944 period.

Baltimore & Ohio Serving Steaks

"Sirloin Smothered" steaks are back in daily service on three of the named trains of the Baltimore & Ohio, according to H. O. McAbee, head of the railroad's dining car department.

Walgreen Sales

Walgreen Co. reported August sales of $9,869,195, or .6 of 1 per cent less than $9,931,809 in August, 1944. Sales for the first eight months of this year were $75,911,104, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from last year's total of $77,071,021 for the period.

S. H. Kress Sales Drop

S. H. Kress Co. reported sales for August of $9,643,314, down 5 per cent from the August, 1944, total of $10,155,254. The company's sales for the first eight months this year were $75,648,856, down 1.8 per cent from $77,027,703 in the same period of 1944.

Indiana Standard Oil

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) announced yesterday that construction had been started on new research laboratories to develop products to fill the needs of the postwar world. The plant will be situated in Hammond, Ind., near the Whiting refinery with which it will be connected by pipelines.

Sperry Corporation

Net income of The Sperry Corporation for the first half of 1945, after provision for taxes and postwar contingencies, was $4,259,116. or $2.11 a share, according to Thomas A. Morgan, president. No provision for renegotiation refunds was made in this period, as the company believes no such provision is necessary. Net income in the same period last year was $4,413,287, or $2.19 a share.

Utility Analysis

J. S. Bache & Co. have prepared an analysis of the outlook of the electric utility industry, including a short usrvey of the situation facing North American Light & Power.

Building Industry

A brochure on the building industry and companies which may benefit from the impending demand for building materials has been prepared recently by Merrill, Lynch, Fenner & Beane.

Municipal Bond Sales

Municipal bond issues scheduled for sale during the coming week aggregate $12,273,300 compared with only $1,731,000 for the past week and a weekly average for the year to date of $23,059,606, the Daily Bond Buyer of New York reports.

Prince William Schools Get Three New Buses

Manassas, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Three new school buses capable of accommodating 72 pupils each have been added to the 16 buses now in operation by the Prince William County School Board, according to Richard Haydon, division superintendent.

The purchase of six library units for the Occaquan District High School was reported. The annual opening meetings for Prince William County teachers will be held September 15, at the Manassas High School for white teachers and at the Brown School at Manassas for colored teachers.

Dr. Warfield To Address Youth Fellowship Unit

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8 (Spl.).—Dr. Gaither P. Warfield, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Poland and recently repatriated to the United States from a German prison in there, will be the guest speaker before the regular meeting of the Loudoun County Youth Fellowship at 8 p. m. Tuesday at the Purcellville Methodist Church.

New-Type Ford Model

Detroit, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Ford Motor Co. announced today that one of its early additions to the Ford passenger car line will be a sportsman's convertible, described as a "blending of the station wagon and the convertible."

Specialties Rise, Other Stocks Quiet

New York, Sept. 8 (AP).—Specialties continued to perform on the bullish stage in today's market after a week in which the industrials and utilities established peaks for more than eight years.

In the first short session since the Saturday summer suspensions of July and August, mail orders and sofe drinks achieved the principal popularity with gains running to two points or so while many leaders among rails and other groups were stalled by light selling. The result was that declines and advances were pretty evenly split at the close.

Dealings slowed when opening orders had been recorded part of the apathy was attributed to beginning of the Jewish religious holidays. Transfers of $70,000 shares compared with 660,000 in the last previous 2-hour stretch of June 30. Of 695 issues appearing, 249 were up, 245 down and 201 unchanged.

WHAT STOCKS DID	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	249	463
Declines	245	310
Unchanged	201	198
Total issues	695	973

Optimism Continues

Peacetime business optimism continued as a buying stimulant and Senator George's tax predictions helped sentiment. Numerous customers, however, stood aside to await an expected technical correction of the lengthy drive.

In the "new high" division for the day were Sears Roebuck, up 2½; Canada Dry, up 1⅜ and Pepsi-Cola, up 1. Talk of the sugar situation easing propped the soft beverage section.

Modest improvement was shown by Youngstown Sheet, Radio Corp., Montgomery War, Goodyear, General Electric, Southern Pacific and J. C. Penney. Laggards included U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Du Pont and Woolworth.

Bonds and commodities were uneven. At Chicago wheat was off 1⅛ to up ¼ o fa cent a bushel and rye up ¾ to 1½. Cotton ended 25 cents a bale lower to up 35 cents.

The post-Labor Day Tuesday was a sketchy affair, as was Wednesday's session. Customers inclined to await assembling of Congress. Tax doubts were a factor. The tune changed Thursday as the President's prosperity forecast in his message to the lawmakers inspired wide bidding in all departments. Inflation implications seem in the communication also inspired purchasing. Coca-Cola jumped 11½ points on split-up rumors. Durable goods stocks resumed the March Friday but rails relapsed. Investment demand for "blue chips" was a feature.

Sterling Futures Show Weakness

New York, Sept. 8 (AP).—Three months' sterling futures have fallen in the market here to 3.95¾ offered, with few bids.

The price for the spot pound holds steady at the official rate of $4.02½ which the Bank of England has guaranteed "American Account" sterling until September 30. Nothing has been announced beyond that date but some banks presume the guarantee will be extended or other support found to maintain the rate.

55-Million Rail Issue Has Single Bidder

New York, Sept. 6 (AP).—Morgan Stanley & Co. and associates were apparently sole bidders today for a new issue of 55 million dollars Northern Pacific Railway Co. collateral trust 4½ per cent bonds, offering 98.

Subject to formal award, the winners planned a reoffering at par, less a discount of 1¼ to dealers.

The company planned to use the proceeds, together with other funds, to retire the outstanding $81,161,600 or 6 per cent bonds due in 2047 on January 1 at 110.

N. Y. Bonds

Total bond sales yesterday, $1,404,000; previous day, $5,590,000; week ago, closed; year ago, $2,414,800; two years ago, $3,252,400. January 1 to date, $1,723,988,110; year ago, $1,971,222,900; two years ago, $2,486,848,925.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, Sept. 8.				
40 Bonds	113.67	113.67	113.67	—0.01
10 Higher grade rails	112.67	112.67	112.67	+0.07
10 Second grade rails	94.84	94.84	94.84	—0.10
10 Public utilities	108.07	108.07	108.07	
10 Industrials	106.31	106.31	106.31	

Sales in thousands	High	Low	Close
CORPORATION BONDS			
5 Am T&T 3¼ '66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12 Am T&T 3 '56	142	142	142
26 Am T&T 2¾ '80	100¾	100¾	100¾
30 Am Tob 3 '69	104	104	104
12 ACL 1st 4 '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 ACL 4½ '64	107¼	107	107
9 B & O '95 A	77	76¾	76¾
44 B & O '95 C	82½	82	82
7 B & O cv '60	63	62⅞	62⅞
5 B & O 4 '48	103	102¾	103
11 Buf R&P '57 st	78	77½	77½
3 Cen G cn 5 '45	66	66	66
10 Cen Pac 5 '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Chi & A 3 '49	49	49	49
42 CMSPP 5 '75	74¼	74	74
10 CMSPP 5 2000	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
39 C & NW 4½ '99	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
10 CRIP r 4 '34	65⅛	65	65
7 CCSL 4¼ '77	91⅛	91	91
11 Col G 5 '52 May	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Con Ed 3½ '48	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
13 DRGW 5 '55 a	13¾	12½	12⅝
7 Fla EC 5 '74	65	65	65
10 H&M inc 5 '57	35	35	35
12 I C 4 '53	95	95	95
18 I C 4¼ '66	86	86	86
12 ICCSL 5 '63 A	92⅜	92	92
11 Int HE 6 '44	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
9 Int T&T 5 '55	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
12 KO FtS 4 '36	85½	85½	85½
6 Leh V 4½ 2003	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
18 Leh V A 2003	49⅛	49	49⅛
9 L & N 3⅜ 2003	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
21 Mo P 5 '77 F	84⅝	84	84⅛
13 Mo P 5 '81 I	84¼	84	84
23 Mo P 4 '75	44	43¾	43⅞
31 Mor & E 4½ '55	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
20 NFRR 4 '96	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11 NYC r 5 2013	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
22 NC 4½ 2013 A	86⅛	85⅞	86
14 NYC cn 4 '98	87⅛	86½	86½
7 NC HR 3½ '97	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 NYNHH 6 '48	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
9 NYNHH 4½ '67	65	64¾	65
95 Nor P 6 2047	110	109¾	109⅝
10 Nor P 5 2047 D	102	102	102
16 Nor P 4½ 2047	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
7 Nor P 3 2047	78¼	78¼	78¼
9 Nw RR g 4½ '81	120	120	120
9 St L SF 5 '50 B	58¾	58½	58½
27 St L SF 4½ '78	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜
12 So Pac 4½ '68	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
15 So Pac 4½ '69	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8 So Pac rf 4 '55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16 So Pac 4½ Or '77	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
20 Tr Ave 5 '60	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛
16 West Un 5 '60	107½	107⅛	107⅛

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 390,000 shares; previous day, 1,330,000; week ago, closed; year ago, 275,690; two years ago, 296,480. January 1 to date, 247,536,618; year ago, 185,678,190; two years ago, 216,982,382.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Sept. 8.	Opns.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net ch.
30 Inds.	176.62	177.17	176.47	176.99	+0.38
20 Rys	35.22	35.32	35.06	35.22	—0.24
15 Utils.	33.71	33.73	33.59	33.65	—0.11
65 stks	65.03	65.20	64.92	65.10	—0.02

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 23,200; railroads, 10,630; utilities, 18,090; 65 stocks, 57,250.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Mot.	1	15	15	15	....
Acme Sti	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	....
Adams Exp	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	....
Addressog-Mult	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	4	45⅝	45½	45½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	7	7	7	....
Allegheny Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Allegh pf	3	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Sti	11	33⅜	33	33¼	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	1	171	171	171	....
Allied Kid	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Allied Mills	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	11	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Allied St pf	1	101⅛	101	101	....
Allis-Ch Mfg	2	51½	51½	51½	....
Alpha P Cem	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet	2	116	115	115	— 1
Am Ag Ch Del	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Am Bosch	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	1	46	46	46	....
Am Cable & R	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	....
Am Can	1	104	104	104	....
Am Car & Fdy	6	61	60⅜	61	+ ⅛
Am Car & F pf	11	116½	116¼	116½	....
Am Ch & Cable	2	32¾	32½	32⅜	....
Am Colortype	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	1	23	23	23	....
Am Distill	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	....
Am Encaus Ti	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	....
Am European	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Export L	1	39	39	39	....
Am & For Pow	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	....
Am & F P 2 pf	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	....
Am Ice	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Am Internation	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Am Locomotive	10	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy	3	29	29	29	....
Am M & Met	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	....
Am Metal	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Li	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	3	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St S	11	16¾	16½	16⅝	....
Am Safety Raz	1	23	23	23	....
Am Roll Millpf	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	....
Am Seating	11	26½	26⅛	26⅜	....
Am Smelt & R	6	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	....
Am Sti Fdrs	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	....
Am Stove	4	29	29	29	....
Am Tel & Tel	5	184½	184¼	184½	....
Am Tobacco	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	....
Am Type Fdrs	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	....
Am Viscose	1	87½	87½	87½	....
Am Wat Wks	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	3	20¼	20	20¼	....
Am Wool pf	1	113	113	113	....
Am Zinc L&S	5	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
Anaconda Copp	5	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	....
A P W Prod	2	7	7	7	....
Armour & Co	13	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
Armour pr pf	1	116	116	116	....
Armstrong Cork	4	52¾	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp	1	15	15	15	....
Asso Dry Goods	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	....
Atch T & S F	6	88	88	88	— 1
Atch T & S F pf	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line	1	83	83	83	....
Atl Refining	5	32⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Aviation Corp	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	....
Bald Locomo	12	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	20	19⅞	20	....
Balt & Ohio pf	2	33	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	....
Barnsdall Oil	9	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem	1	17	17	17	....
Bell Aire	1	21¼	21	21	....
Bell & Howell	10	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ 1
Bendix Aviat	2	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	....
Benef Ind Ln	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Best & Co	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	....
Beth Steel	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf	9	84⅛	83⅝	84	....
Beth Steel Saml	2	139½	139½	139½	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	....
Bliss & Laugh	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl	19	24¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br	3	63¼	63¼	63¼	....
Bond Strs	2	31½	31½	31½	....
Borden Co	3	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	7	46	46	46	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	7	7	7	....
Bower Roll Bear	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
Braniff Airw	4	22⅜	22	22⅜	....
Bridgeport Br	5	14	13¾	14	....
Briggs Mfg	11	47¾	48	48	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat	6	46	46	46	....
Bklyn Un Gas	6	28½	28⅛	28⅛	....
Brunswick-Bal	7	16¾	16½	16⅝	....
Bucyrus-Erie	1	16¾	16½	16⅝	....
Budd Mfg	16	16¾	16½	16⅝	....
Budd Wheel	14	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	....
Bullard Co	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	....
Bulova Watch	4	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Burling Mills	5	29⅜	29	29⅜	....
Burr Add Mach	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	....
Bush Terminal	1	9	9	9	....
Butte Cop & Z	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	....
Byers (A M) Co	7	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	....
Calif Packing	3	34	34	34	....
Calif Z-Lead	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
Calumet & Hec	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale	19	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ 1⅛
Canad Pacific	18	15⅛	15	15⅛	....
Capital Adm A	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	....
Carrier Corp	3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Carrier Corp pf	1	72	72	72	....
Case (J I)	2	43½	43	43	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor	3	66¾	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
Celanese Corp	4	53⅝	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
Celotex Corp	7	23⅛	23	23⅛	....
Cent Aguirre	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
Cent Foundry	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas	4	37⅝	37	37⅝	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	1	13	13	13	....
Champ Pap & F	1	37	37	37	....
Chas & Ohio	9	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Chi & Ill A	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order	3	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
Chi & NW	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Chi & NW pf	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneumatic Tool	2	27	27	27	....
Childs Co	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	....
Chrysler Corp	11	124⅞	124½	124⅝	....
CIT Finan	11	37⅞	37½	37⅝	....
City Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	....
Clark Equip	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— 1
Cleve Graph Br	2	59	59	59	....
Climax Molyb	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	1	49	49	49	— 1
Coca-Cola	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola A	1	44	44	44	....
Colgate & Aik	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
Col Fuel & I	1	28	28	28	....
Column BrcastA	3	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
Column G & El	30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	....
Col G&E 6%pf	1	103¼	104	104¾	+ ⅛
Coium Fict	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Coml Credit	3	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Coml Solvents	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Comwlth Edis	10	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Comwlth & Sth	89	9½	9	9⅛	....
Com & Sth pf	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	....
Congoleum-Na	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	....
Cons Coppermin	3	4¾	4½	4⅝	....
Cons Edison	12	31	31	31	....
Cons Edison pf	1	106½	106½	106½	....
Consol Flim Ind	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Cons Flim In pf	4	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	....
Cons Nat Gas	5	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
Con RR Cuba pf	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	7	22⅜	22	22	....
Container Corp	26	29½	29	29	....
Cont Baking	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	....
Cont Can	7	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	....
Cont Motors	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del	10	33⅛	32⅞	33	....
Cooper-Bess	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl	2	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Corn Products	1	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
Corning Glass	1	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Coty Internat	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co	5	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh	1	28	28	28	....
Crown Zellerb	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	....
Crucible Steel	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
Crucible Stl pf	1	100	100	100	....
Cuban-Am Sug	6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	....
Curtis Publishg	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wrht	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	....
Curtiss-Wr A	10	24¾	24	24¼	— ⅛
Cutler-Hamm	2	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Davega Stores	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	....
Davison Chem	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	....
Deere & Co	2	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	1	43	43	43	....
Del Lack & W	2	12	12	12	....
Detroit Edison	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Diam Match pf	3	44	44	44	....
Dist Corp-Seag	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
Doehler-Jarvis	4	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines	2	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Aircr	9	87	86	86	— 1
Dresser Indust	22	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont de N	2	178½	178½	178½	— ⅛
Eagle-Pich	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	37	67⅛	67	67	....
Eastman Kodak	2	188	188	188	+ 1
Eaton Mfg	11	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
Elec Prod	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	....
Elastic Stop N	7	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Elec Boat	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
El Pow & Lt	22	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	....
El Paso Nat Gas	1	40	40	40	....
Emp Pub Serv	19	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	....
Erie RR	3	16¼	16	16	....
Eureka V Clean	6	14⅜	14	14	....
Ex-Cell-O	11	50¾	50¼	50⅜	....
Fairbanks Mor	4	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	2	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Farmo Tel &R	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	....
Fed Mot Truck	4	12	12	12	....
Federat D Strs	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅞	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	3	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	3	57	57	57	....
Firestone T & R	3	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
Firest T & R pf	1	107½	107½	107½	....
First Nat Strs	4	50¼	50	50⅛	....
Flintkote	4	32¼	32	32⅛	....
Florsheim Sh A	3	40	40	40	....
Follansbee Stl	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
Food Machinery	3	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	36	36	36	....
Fost Wheel6%pf	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	....
Gair (Robert)	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gamewell Co	3	71⅛	70⅜	71⅛	+ ⅛
Gardner-Den	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	....
Gar Wood Ind	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	....
Gaylord Cont	3	28⅞	28½	28⅝	....
Gen Am Invest	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	....
Gen Am Trans	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	....
Gen Baking	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	....
Gen Bronze	1	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Gen Cable A	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar	1	31½	31¼	31½	....
Gen Electric	26	48¼	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	6	46⅜	45¼	46⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G A El A	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
Gen Mills	4	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
Gen Mills rts	507				
Gen Motors	29	74¼	74⅛	74⅛	....
Gen Out Advt	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	....
Gen Pow & Lt	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink	7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gen Rest & Util	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Gen Refract	1	27	27	27	....
Gen Shoe	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub	11	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	11	29½	28½	29½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros pf	2	96½	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
Glidden Co	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
Goodrich (BF) pf	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R	13	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery	2	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Graham-P Mot	57	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Granby C Min	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Granite City St	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Grant (W T)	1	50	50	50	....
Gt Nor I Ore	6	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Gt North Ry pf	14	51⅞	51½	51⅞	....
Gt West Sug	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Green (H L)	3	61	60	61	+ 1
Greyhound Corp	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	....
Grum Aire En	11	35½	34¾	34⅞	— 1
Guantan Sugar	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	....
Gulf Mob&Ohio	2	23¾	23	23	— ⅛

Section II
Sunday, September 9, 1945

The Washington Post

Editorials, Foreign News
Commentators

Half Million by January 1

Great U. S. Ships Get Another Exciting Job—Flying Troops Home

By Alexander F. Jones
Managing Editor of The Post

CASABLANCA, F. M., Sept. 1 (Delayed).—The western flight of America's great fleets of lethal bombers has now been completed. More than 2500 Flying Fortresses, the B-17 that made a shambles of Germany, B-24's, B-25's and B-26's have taken off this busiest of all airports and winged their way home. A minor percentage of America's great bombing fleets sped homeward over the North Atlantic from Prestwick, Scotland, and certain groups still remain in Europe.

But, in the main, the bombers and their efficient crews are back in the United States or deployed to the Pacific, leaving behind the most fearsome record in the history of war.

Germany Won't Forget

Germany, in particular, will never forget them. The names of Arnold, Spaatz, Eaker, Doolittle, Cannon are indelibly imprinted wherever the path of these giant bombers took them.

With the war birds gone, the great C-54 liners are taking over in the equally exciting business of moving American troops from European and Far Eastern fronts by air to beloved United States' soil.

The extent of this great air movement and its importance in getting the boys and girls of America's far flung fighting forces home has been, to a large extent, overlooked.

In July, 42,000 American soldiers were moved from Cazes Field here in Casablanca alone—the equivalent of almost three divisions. The quota for August was increased and the sky was filled with the great silver transports, each bringing back 40 Yanks, when the Japanese surrender necessitated switching a large number of C-54's to Okinawa. General MacArthur needs them in taking occupation troops and specialists to Japan.

Works Like Watch

But a great fleet is still operating from Casablanca and a ship takes off every 10 or 15 minutes for Dakar and Natal, or for the Azores and home via Newfoundland or Bermuda. Planes traversing the South Atlantic routes are met at Natal by shuttle planes which eventualy land the troops in Miami. The Azores-bound planes go to LaGuardia Field or Washington Airport, landing excited passengers on American soil 20 hours after leaving French Morocco.

Counting the Pacific movement, more than 500,000 Americans will have been returned by air by January 1, 1946, since VE-Day.

This great undertaking, which the air force calls the "Green Project," moves like clock-work. The cessation of fighting brings the work of the Army Transport Command into focus as never before. This tremendous organization, covering the world, is one of the most brilliant illustrations of American organizational genius in the entire war effort. And nowhere is there a better place to study it than here at Cazes Field.

There are, or were at the peak in July, 40,000 employes working at Cazes Field to make this stupendous operation tick like a Swiss watch. There are 12,000 ATC and military personnel, 14,000 civilians, 500 attached troops and 5000 Italian prisoners. Brig. Gen. Jimmie Stowell, the old West Point football star, is in command.

Troops, homeward bound, are funnelled into Cazes from Marseilles, Naples, China, Burma, Persia and all points in Africa by planes off all descriptions operating under air force commands or the ATC. They are quickly screened and placed on planes leaving for home. There is little delay and practically no confusion for if there is a well-operated outfit anywhere in the world it is the Army Transport Command.

From a climatic standpoint Casablanca is perfect for this great base. The temperature is usually around 65 degrees. Rarely is the field closed in. The long runways are concrete, the buildings modern and permanent.

No One Forgets

Dramatically, the planes heading out over the Atlantic fly over the beach at Fidala where General Patton landed in November, 1942. There is the little cemetery with the white crosses of the 85 soldiers and sailors who died in that initial landing. It is only 18 miles from the Cazes airfield.

Every day, and particularly on Sunday, hundreds of GI's swim on Miramar Beach at Fidala, the finest beach in North Africa, having a grand time. And many walk the mile or two to the little French cemetery where their buddies of 1942 are buried.

Somehow it seems symbolic of American triumph in this war—so few died in comparison to the great number flying home in comfort. But those few are not forgotten. Graves are carefully tended, crosses freshly painted, the walks of crushed stone, the plates and dog-tags meticulously preserved.

With the end of the war, the tremendous air freight tonnage cleared through Casablanca for China and the Far East is shrinking daily and the human tonnage West-bound is increasing. Which is thrilling news to thousands of Yanks in the far corners of the globe; boys in God-forsaken holes in the desert, in Persia, in India, on the Ledo Road, in the backwashes of the North African war where they have been guarding American property. These boys are being returned by air as fast as their outposts can be liquidated—a slow process at best.

Day Finally Arrives

But the day eventually arrives when the magic word comes. A plane swoops down and the bewildered GI is loaded aboard. Then off across inland seas and deserts for Casablanca. He arrives at this typical American scene of hustle and efficiency to find every convenience and comfort of home. The PX does a half million dollar business each month. Baths, movies, ice cream, entertainment.

Then into a beautiful C-54, manned by veteran A. T. C. crews—three and one-half hours to the Azores, 11½ hours to Stephensville, Newfoundland, seven hours to Washington.

A boy with six gold stripes on his arm hits the ground at Washington Airport and simply stands and works his feet slowly into American soil, a big grin on his face.

"Swell, ain't it?" he asks.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE U. S. A.—ONLY 20 HOURS AWAY!
. . . see story first column on Yanks being flown home

CAZES FIELD, CASABLANCA, BUZZES WITH EXCITED GI'S ABOUT TO BOARD BIG C-54S
. . . even Moroccans turn out to greet soldiers arriving from France, Italy, China, Burma, other points

New MacArthur Aides Know Enemy—Too Well

By James D. White

San Francisco (AP).—General MacArthur got a political adviser this week whose assignment is interesting news, just as Tokyo officials begin turning on their well known charm and Japanese militarists start beating their breasts and talking about "repentance."

He is a quiet career diplomat, George Atcheson, jr., who wears a twinkle in his eye and knows the Japanese well—from what they do as well as what they say.

Most of his 25 years in the Far East he has spent in China and a good part of that was devoted to reporting and protesting actions of Japanese militarists.

ATCHESON

Atcheson started as a Chinese language student in Peiping in the early twenties. He was one of the last American diplomats to leave Nanking in 1937—in time to be on the gunboat Panay when she was sunk in the Yangtze River by Japanese aircraft.

Prior to that, as an embassy secretary in Peiping, he had watched the tide of Japanese aggression.

After the Panay incident he returned to Peiping as first secretary to the embassy where he had the job of making repeated protests to the Japanese over the bombing of American missions and other violations of American rights in China.

The Japanese got to know him as a suave but firm negotiator, one who understood their own attitude to an uncomfortable extent and who had his arguments ready when they started making excuses.

From 1941 until last spring he was counselor of the American Embassy at Chungking—learning still more about Japan.

Others Learned, Too

Atcheson therefore can deal with the Japanese on the basis of personal experience. To pleas for leniency—and there will be many—he can recall first hand the abuse and heartless exploitation of the Chinese people. He can balance this, for instance, against the genteel dickering which Japan's ruling group will try to use as a weapon against occupation authorities.

Atcheson is not the only American of this type—the kind who learned about the Japanese the hard way—who will advise MacArthur, whose own Japanese "education" has been no bed of roses.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army, which is occupying Tokyo, also knows the Japanese from away back—from actions outside their own country, where cherry blossoms and the tea ceremony do not seem very important when stacked up against cruelty, greed and cunning.

Eichelberger was head of the operations and intelligence sections of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia in 1918-20, an outfit which found it necessary to pay about as much attention to accompanying Japanese occupation forces as it did to "Bolsheviks" it was sent to contain.

Past Deeds Remembered

Another American under MacArthur who knows the Japanese better for the keen edge of their sword than for superficial gentleness is Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Tenth Army, which is occupying southern Korea. He probably knows the Japanese military better—from first-hand experience in China from 1920 through his great retreat in Burma in 1942—than any other American.

In Korea he will find the wreckage of a race, a people trampled upon for half a century. Immediate handling of the one-time conquerors will be up to this tough, salty American who always gave the Japanese their due as fighting men but who was inclined to snort when their behavior as a people was mentioned.

British Entry Not Last Word On Hongkong

By Mark Gayn
Chicago Sun Foreign Service

BRITAIN'S reentry into Hongkong this week brought to a close a brief diplomatic skirmish with China. Those who know the new China's temper, however, do not doubt that Hongkong will remain a political sore spot until China regains the rock she lost a century ago.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is known to have his heart set on the recovery fo Hongkong. To him, this little bit of Britain on China's soil represents one of the last vestiges of that foreign imperialism on which he blames most of his country's ills. With Chiang pressing, negotiations can be expected before the first snowfall.

The British carefully skirted the issue through the war, even ordered official personnel not to discuss the problem with the Chinese.

Once Pirate Stronghold

But the great business houses whose names were household words along the China coast—the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Jardine, Mathieson & Co, the Asiatic Petroleum Corp., the British-American Tobacco Co.—made plans to return. Their pressure must have played a part in London's decision to take a firm stand on Hongkong.

Once a pirate stronghold, Hongkong became Britain's in 1842, after the first opium war. It grew lustily. In 1860 it acquired a small hinterland on China's mainland. In 1898 it gained a large chunk under lease. More than a million people, 98 per cent Chinese, jam packed its 391 square miles.

Hongkong was known as a powerful fortress. Its obsolete defenses, however, took no account either of ideas or of aircraft. Using ideas, Chinese Nationalists, vigorously aided by Russia, staged in 1925-26 a 16-month general strike which cost the colony a billion dollars. Using aircraft, the Japanese captured it easily on Christmas Day, 1941.

Except for its docks and wharves, Hongkong emerged from the war with little damage. It will thus be ready to resume its role of a refuge for Chinese dissidents, a haven for China's idle rich, a center of what Chinese Nationalists angrily describe as "British imperialism."

Shelters 100,000 Ships

But it must become that which was its reason for existence—a great port, a center of commerce, banking and insurance, a funnel through which goods of the west poured into south China, and China's riches flowed to the world.

In a good prewar year, Hongkong handled a quarter of China's foreign trade. Its spacious harbor cleared more than 11 million tons annually and offered shelter to more than 100,000 ships. It had also become a terminal for airlines stretching to New York and London.

Hongkong is bound to remain a major trade center. But it may also become an area of festering international discord if Britain—with a wary eye on the new Russian base at Port Arthur and the new American base at Okinawa—rejects China's demand. Then the issue may well supply yet another test for the projected world organization.

Tokyo Faces Inflation As Final Economic Blow

By John Graham Dowling
Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Tokyo—Japan in defeat faces an inflation and financial crisis unparalleled in her history. Stripped of her empire and its raw materials, limited in the replacement of her home industries and faced with a staggering demobilization, repatriation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and unemployment problem, the "puppet" government of Prince Higashi-Kuni today walks the tight rope of economic disaster.

To this must be added the cost of reparations for her 14-year blood spree, devaluation of the yen by occupation forces and finally, the marked lack of confidence of a betrayed people in its government's ability to maintain effective economic control in the postwar period.

HIGASHI-KUNI

While the Son of Heaven may exhort his people to "endure the unendurable," the Bank of Japan still deals in facts and the facts are these:

Throughout the war, the government raised most war appropriations through bond issues. Direct taxes represented only 12 to 13 per cent. Bonds were subscribed to by the Bank of Japan, the government first borrowing cash from the bank.

This was the same as supplying war funds through the direct issue of currency notes. The issuance of currency was intensified.

With the transfer of population to rural districts, bank deposits were withdrawn.

National income and government revenue dropped markedly. The air raids caused considerable slump in war production, deteriorating the nation's economic morality.

Note Issue Jumps

Lack of confidence in economic control followed as well as an increase in black market transactions. Prices rose sharply.

A Domei economic correspondent reported:

"At the end of July the note issue of the bank of Japan reached 28,500,000,000 yen, an increase of 70 per cent over six months ago."

The approaching end of the war was not startling enough to prevent a bank run through the nation, the Domei reporter pointed out. Aside from this, the Bank of Japan was obliged to disburse a tremendous amount of cash to demobilize some seven million soldiers and war factory hands.

The note issue of the Bank of Japan on August 15 was estimated at 30 billion, and August 25 reached some 40 billion yen.

Views Divergent

To temporarily relieve this situation:

Munition plants paid dismissal allowances in time deposits.

Peace was preserved following the landing of occupation forces.

Special checks settled contracts of munitions companies.

There are two divergent views as to whether Japan can escape inflation of the type which flooded Germany after World War I.

Optimists say that military expenditures have ceased to exist and that Japan is maintaining an economic control, while Germany abolished its control with the end of war. They also add that discharge of factory hands will lower wages and prices.

Pessimists say inflation is inevitable because the nation will have difficulty in starting production, adding that wartime savings, which have reached 170 billion yen, will flood the market with money with which there is nothing to buy.

Repatriation Factor

Pessimists also say the government will be forced to continue to depend upon bonds, further expansion of currency.

They say, too, that military expenditures will be offset by the repatriation of overseas Japanese.

Leaders declare Japan cannot produce enough food to maintain a population that will be expanded to almost 80 million when repatriation is completed.

They say Japan will have to depend upon industrial production if she is to pay reparations.

These are the questions facing Japan today. Only one thing is certain: No matter what the questions are, the answers will be given by the Allies.

More Nations To Draft Men In Peacetime

By Henry B. Jameson

London, (AP).—Peacetime conscription—long the basis for continental military power—seems destined for a larger role in the world's postwar military establishments.

A survey this week revealed official support for some sort of compulsory military training in Britain, Canada and New Zealand—all powers which depended upon voluntary enlistments before World War II.

British Draft Continues

Australia, which had peacetime conscription for national defense only, plans to continue on the same basis. Holland contemplates no changes in her present compulsory military service laws before 1946. France, which puts every physically qualified man of 21 into uniform for two years unless he is a navy or air force volunteer, intends to continue that policy.

The British Cabinet is discussing peacetime compulsory military training. Pending a decision, Britain continues to draft men from 18 to 30 to replace those demobilized.

Favor Large Army

Canada is keeping informed upon the discussion of peacetime training in the United States, with the possibility that if the U. S. adopts such a program, Canada would follow suit.

The only dominion to conscript for overseas duty during the war was New Zealand, which has no conscription in peacetime. As for future policy, many officials avowedly favor a larger army with compulsory training.

Capital Debate:

Right, Left? Truman Still Not Labeled

By Edward T. Folliard

WHITHER Harry S. Truman? Is he going to the left, the right, or down the middle of the road?

This question, hanging fire since Mr. Truman took over the Presidency in April, was supposed to be answered by his first peacetime message to Congress, which was sent to Capitol Hill Thursday.

It must be reported, however, that a good many men, including some who have known Truman for years, still find him very difficult to catalogue in the European terms of left, right or center.

The presidential message that was read in the Senate and House last week called for a continuation of the New Deal legislative program which had been sidetracked by the war. Accordingly, writers who regard themselves as liberals or progressives or leftists praised it fulsomely and described it as a blow to the Tories. The newspaper PM said the message definitely lines Truman up with "the Roosevelt wing of the Democratic Party and presents a challenge to the Republicans in next year's elections."

House Republican Leader Joe Martin concurred in this judgment, saying that Truman's message was "just a plain case of out-New Dealing the New Deal." The only difference was, he said, that Truman dished it out a little easier. Representative Charles Halleck (R. Ind.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said the message was the "kick-off" for the 1946 off-year elections, and added that so far as he was concerned the Republican congressional campaign would be fought out on "the old-fashioned issue of conservatism." He said that anybody who gets around the country knows that the people are "going over toward the right."

Never Wild-Eyed

There was a notable lack of excitement or surprise among Congressional Democrats. To them the words that came from President Truman were the same kind of words that once came from Senator Truman—simple and forthright. They found nothing especially new in his views and certainly no veering in his political course.

Truman, in his 10 years as Senator, was always a supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt, although never a wild-eyed one. Nobody on the Hill who knows him well ever expected him to repudiate any of the Roosevelt program. The Missourian is a man of strong convictions and he isn't given to backtracking.

The chief difference between Truman and Roosevelt in dealing with Congress lies in the approach. Truman, in Thursday's message, did no scolding; on the contrary, he spoke of the Senators and Representatives in most generous terms. Consequently, it can still be said that there are no Truman haters on Capitol Hill.

Some of the most hide-bound Republicans in the Senate, men who continue to think of President Truman as "Harry," find that they have no trouble in calling him by telephone at the White House.

Many of his intimate friends are stumped when asked to catalogue Truman politically. Some say he is a "forward-looking conservative." Others say he is a "practical liberal." A newspaper editor who has known him for more than a quarter of a century says he is a middle-of-the-roader.

What about President Truman himself?

His favorite description of himself is "common-sense liberal," a label with which nobody could quarrel. In a speech on February 22, 1945, when he was Vice President, Mr. Truman made this statement at Jefferson City, Mo.: "I like to think of our State of Missouri as situated near the heart of America, and politically—like its physical counterpart—just a little left of center!"

Pleads for Understanding

Later, when this speech was submitted for a compilation in the United States News, the words "just a little left of center" had been changed to read "as leaning toward neither extreme."

"Bitter experience has taught Missourians," Truman said in that February 22 speech, "that it is disastrous to permit either radicals or reactionaries to obtain control of our political affairs. Today Missouri acts as a storm anchor for our Ship of State. It seeks to keep clear of the dangerous sandbars, but still permitting enough leeway for essential navigation . . .

"The world requires statesmen with understanding of the many shortcomings of human nature. All lasting progress has been the product of evolution. Violent revolutions frequently give rise to disastrous counterrevolutions. Sound social advancements require always time and tolerance."

President Truman does not look upon the word politician as a term of opprobrium. The other evening, in the National Press Club, he used it as a bouquet. He told Byron Price, retiring head of the Office of Censorship, that he had proven himself a "great politician" because he had been able to make his colleagues of press and radio do what they had not wanted to do.

Mr. Truman thinks of himself as a politician; that is, as a practitioner of the science of government. He works hard at his job, has a grand time and frequently reminds himself that he is the servant of the American people—all of them.

An 'Iffy' But Interesting Angle for Inquiry

What If Japs Had NOT Struck Pearl Harbor?

By Ben H. Pearse

PEARL HARBOR in retrospect is a paradox. Without any doubt it is the blackest blot on the military record of the United States. At the same time, viewed from the historic angle, it might be considered the biggest blunder ever committed by a Japanese high command.

The question as to who was to blame, or most to blame, for the disaster may never be settled. Without going into the merits of the criticisms of the principals involved, much less condoning any of their deficiencies, another question arises: What would have happened if Japan had NOT attacked Pearl Harbor?

That query is decidedly in what President Roosevelt at his press conferences liked to describe as the "iffy" category. Yet there is a wealth of fact on which to base some reasonable suppositions. And they are not particularly comforting.

We know, for example, that the Japs occupied French Indo-China and Thailand without any difficulty, that the conquest of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies required only a brief campaign. Burma was not much more of a problem and by September, 1942, the Japanese offensive had reached Port Moresby, only a step from Australia.

Actions Logical, But—

Port Moresby, of course, marks the high point in Japan's hopes for the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, the last vestige of which was signed away, for the present at least, on the U. S. S. Missouri last week. Thenceforth, she trod only the bitter road back. But let us suppose the Japanese high command had decided to continue the course of aggression set in Manchuria in 1931 without provoking the United States into war.

As its forces were marshaling in the Formosa area in October and November for attacks on Thailand, Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, Japan was apparently convinced it would be opposed by American arms. If that conviction was correct, attacks on the Philippines and Guam, both of which would have been a threat to her communications, were logical and the attack on Pearl Harbor vital, since the fleet based there would be a threat to operations anywhere.

Whence this conviction came it is difficult to determine. A long list of aggressive and hostile acts, the Manchurian invasion, scrapping of the 5-5-3 naval ratio, withdrawal from the League of Nations, the Panay incident, the invasion of China, had brought from the United States nothing but verbal protests.

In 1940 we abrogated the Japanese-American treaty of commerce and navigation without any more serious consequences than to put business relations and tariffs on a short term basis. A year later we were talking a little tougher and even embargoed scrap iron and aviation gasoline, but events were to prove Japan had enough of both in production and reserve to fight for three years. Moreover, there was more oil to be obtained in the East Indies and Burma than she was getting from us.

No Mind for War

Had Japan realized it, we were strictly defense minded, as witness President Roosevelt's admonition to the Army and Navy on the eve of Pearl Harbor to commit no overt act that might lead to hostilities. We were in favor of quarantining aggressors, of becoming the arsenal of democracy and of giving away our weapons on lend-lease. Only a few months before Pearl Harbor extension of the one-year selective service term by 18 months missed defeat in the House by just one vote. Five weeks before the attack the sinking of the destroyer Reuben James, on convoy duty near Iceland, brought no demand for a declaration of war.

In its state of mind then, Congress would not have declared war on any nation without some such insufferable provocation as Pearl Harbor.

If Japan had realized it, she might have rejected the then Secretary of State Hull's formula of November 26, 1941, which she chose to consider an ultimatum, without suffering any further consequences. She might have withdrawn her ambassador for "consultations," severed diplomatic relations if she thought it necessary to save face and the United States would have done nothing. If, instead of ordering the task force to start for Pearl Harbor, she had proceeded only with invasion of Thailand and the Malay States, she could have reached Port Moresby, probably earlier than she did (September, 1942), and in radically different circumstances.

AFTER ALL'S SAID, DONE
—Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News.

The Japanese fleet still would have included the 18 or more ships she lost at Coral Sea and Midway, including half a dozen large carriers. Rear Admiral M. Kanazawa revealed last week it was Japan's intention to invade Australia and with undiminished naval strength it is highly likely she would have succeeded. The Sydney Daily Mirror recently declared that had it not been for American aid, Australia would have been "engulfed."

Gains Some Success

For the next move, too, there is some basis for supposition. Japan attempted invasion of India in 1944, with considerable degree of success, surrounding Imphal and occupying part of Kohima, two key cities. It was finally repelled by prodigious effort on the part of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command, which by that time included the American Tenth Air Force and Troop Carrier units. At the same time, General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was hammering away toward Myitkyina in North Burma.

The Japanese had completed occupation of Burma in May, 1942.

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Real Medical Miracle Saves American POWs Starved in Nazi Camps

By Albert Q. Maisel

When Allied troops overran German prison camps for American soldiers, they found 90,000 of our men being starved. Thousands had lost more than 50 pounds. One in four had to be sent to a hospital immediately. More than 5000 were close to death—abdomens swollen, lips black, faces blue.

You have seen their pictures . . . barely living skeletons.

Well, they're healthy again.

It is a medical miracle. Army doctors who planned and performed it are themselves goggle-eyed at their success. For at least 5000 of these men would have died had they been thus starved in World War I—or even four years

SERGT. LEONARD NEVIUS
. . . *Washingtonian is proof*

ago. In the great Calcutta famine of 1941 thousands died who could have been saved had the medical profession known then what it now knows about treatment of starvation in advanced stages.

The real problem, when Army medical teams moved into the Stalags last spring, was not to provide food. It was the infinitely more difficult one of making it possible for starvation victims to eat without killing themselves.

Magnified by Dreams

The men had prodigious appetites, magnified by months of mental concentration on dream meals. But their stomachs had shrunk. The mucous linings of their digestive tracts were swollen and inflamed, unable to absorb nutrients normally. The ferments and enzymes that break down or digest foods had largely disappeared—for lack of food to work on and as a result of the absence of proteins and vitamins.

All these things had been observed before . . . on the hopeless and dying for whom food arrived too late. These victims' stomachs rejected food and sent them into violent bouts of nausea and dysentery which often hastened death.

But this time we had learned how to reverse the once irreversible process . . . how to set the delicate digestive machine back in working order. We don't, by any means, know all about it yet. But doctors have learned that the first essential for restoring the ability to digest is to reestablish something they call "nitrogen balance."

There are half a dozen ways of doing this, but simplest and most dramatic — particularly for advanced cases—involves the use of intravenous feeding. Army doctors, reaching PW camps, made first for the so-called "hospitals," where the weakest men lay. Some were in coma.

Yet almost all responded to the new treatment within a few hours. First, each got a shot of thiamin and niacin—vitamins essential for digestion. Then plasma bottles were hung from the rafters and the fluid fed, ever so slowly, into wasted veins. So delicate was the balance between life and death among some that official instructions restricted the flow of plasma to two cubic centimeters a minute —about enough to cover your thumbnail an eighth of an inch deep. Any faster flow might have brought on heart attacks and breathing difficulties.

Dangers Vary

Several thousand received as much as four pints of plasma and half a pint of whole blood in the first 24 hours. For most, this was enough to break the downhill glide toward death and to permit feeding by mouth. But hundreds required additional intravenous feedings of glucose or dextrose solutions before doctors could be sure that they were gaining strength faster than the mere act of living drained it away.

Many of the most severely starved suffered from diseases as well. Most common was pneumonia. Sulfa drugs could not be used because they restrict the absorptive capacity of the intestinal tract. Fortunately, penicillin is free from this drawback. Using it, they succeeded in saving almost all pneumonia patients.

The doctors had their hands full, too, with the so-called "moderate deficiency" cases—the not-quite-so-badly starved. Their deficiencies were moderate only by comparison, for these men had lost from 25 to 60 pounds. But they were still on their feet and their one goal in life: to get their teeth into the foods they had dreamed about for so long.

Craving Natural

In the first confused hours after liberation well-intentioned GI's and Red Cross workers unconsciously endangered prisoners by giving them "C" and "K" rations. One man actually ate 17 doughnuts, writhing in pain within a few hours.

This craving for food was easily understandable. Every repatriated prisoner I have seen has shown me menus—scrawled on bits of paper or backs of photographs—of meals the men never really hoped to live to eat. Food became their principal —often only—subject of conversation.

Even that perpetual subject of soldiers—women—was abondoned in favor of discussions on the relative deliciousness of steak and onions versus wheatcakes and syrup. One observant prisoner noticed that he could tell how hungry the men were by the content of their dream menus.

Even today, months after their cravings have been satisfied, former prisoners discuss food with a special light in their eyes. One patient described a candy-bar naming contest conducted at Gerolstein. The winner, he said, had named 140 different brands. "That's nothing," another put in, "at Bad Ems our winners listed 175. He wasn't cheating either. I know . . . I checked his list."

Some men played a wry game of making up super-sweet concoctions. The winner at Furstenberg scored with a recipe for "Flap jacks and honey—topped with melted Milky Ways."

One man listed wheatcakes, syrup, sausages, more wheatcakes and six cups of American coffee as his formula for breakfast.

"No eggs?" I asked.

"I saved the eggs for lunch," he answered.

"But that was silly," protested another patient. "In my plans, breakfast always lasted until lunch."

Games Show Hope

Many men sustained hope by drawing elaborate layouts of postwar businesses they hoped to start. "Funny thing," Sergt. Harold Frank observed, "they were all grocery stores or restaurants, except one. That guy planned a hot dog stand . . . with himself the only customer."

As these men were rushed to hospitals in France and Belgium, their cravings for "real" food sometimes caused plans to go awry. At the 188th General Hospital, 100 walking RAMPS—Army lingo for Repatriated Allied Military Personnel—were led into the mess hall for their first small, bland meal. The next morning the hospital's harried dietician, Lieut. Dorothy Adams, found herself on the carpet because the entire hundred were down with what the Army politely calls "gastro-intestinal disturbances."

With visions of ptomaine deaths and a court-martial, Lieutenant Adams hurried to her kitchens. She eventually solved the mystery. The soldiers she had led up to the special RAMP food line had eaten her meager offerings and then quietly sneaked into the regular chow line, wolfing double servings of hamburgers, French-fries and pie-a-la-mode.

RAMPS first received miniscule portions—as little as a quarter cup of diluted, warm milk every half hour. By the second or third day they advanced to slightly richer milks, fortified with a dash of powdered egg, and then to diluted soups, with the fat skimmed off and even to small portions of fresh, lean beef. "Portions," one RAMP put it, "you could hide under a half dollar and have change."

As soon as the men could hold more, they went onto a special low-fat, high-vitamin, bland diet. Fresh vegetables and fruits, citrus juices, fried eggs and other fried foods were taboo. But they got six handsome meals a day—breakfast, lunch and dinner, plus three more morning, afternoon and evening feedings.

Always More, More

Meanwhile, the men were being rapidly moved to the great RAMP concentration center near Le Havre. Here, after two more days on the bland diet, they switched to one that approached normal, except in quantity. It averaged over 4000 calories, 10 times what they had been getting under the Nazis; was supplemented by doses of vitamin concentrates and contained more than 150 grams of protein, twice the normal quota.

They'd eat all this, then queue up for more food from the Red Cross, which, in a single day at Lucky Strike, May 7, served 460 gallons of eggnog, 320 gallons of cocoa, 452 gallons of malted milk, 128 gallons of tomato juice, 160 gallons of pea soup and 1400 sandwiches. Doctors solved the problem by reducing the number of Red Cross bars. A man didn't have enough time between meals to sweat-out the waiting lines more than once.

By the time RAMPS boarded ships—usually within three weeks —the majority had already gained 20 to 30 pounds. Some actually gained that in the first week. Others scored little or no gain—the men with "famine edema" whose gains of flesh and muscle were masked, at first, by simultaneous loss of useless fluids that had filled their swollen bodies.

In hospitals in the United States, the RAMPS have continued on fortified diets, often tailored to individual tastes. Many still gag at the thought of potatoes, soups and black bread. Curiously, however, many have developed appetites for foods they never liked before—onions, olives, eggs and even that most griped-against GI dish, fried spam.

Today almost all these men whose condition was not severely complicated by other diseases are back to normal weight and nearly normal health.

Consider, for instance, the case of Sergt. Leonard Nevius, Washington, captured at Dioux, Bel-

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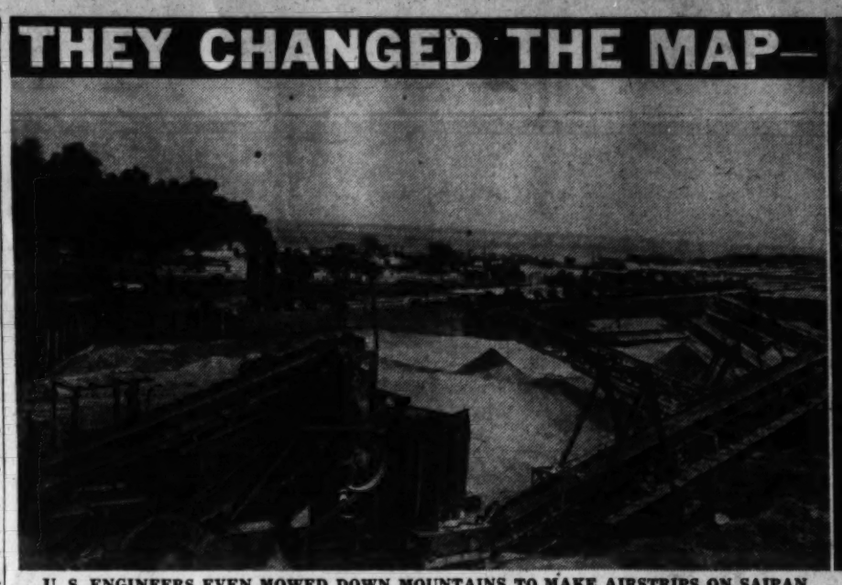
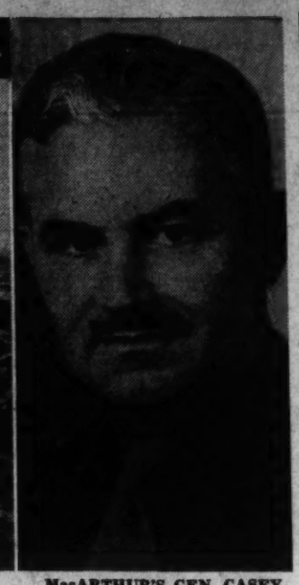
THEY CHANGED THE MAP—



U. S. ENGINEERS EVEN MOWED DOWN MOUNTAINS TO MAKE AIRSTRIPS ON SAIPAN
. . . *enemy, returning to attack land they'd held, couldn't believe eyes—or maps*



MacARTHUR'S GEN. CASEY
. . . *started as blower-upper*

Work Is Wonder of World From Africa to Okinawa

U. S. Engineers Tops—In Blasting or Building

Second in a series on the phenomenal job done by U. S. Army Engineers during the war.

By George Connery

In this country United States Army Engineers are part of Gen. Brehon Somervell's Army Service Forces, their various commands corresponding to continental service commands. Once overseas, they go under the theater commander. In Europe, Engineers were broken into base sections and into tactical and air commands with no overall chief. General MacArthur, however, kept all but his tactical engineering units under his chief engineer, Maj. Gen. Hugh J. (Pat) Casey, whom he took out of Bataan with him.

FERTIG

Brig. Gen. L. D. Worsham, assistant chief of Engineers for war planning, said of Engineers in the field, "The destructive force of the American Army has its match in another force. The bombing plane, rocket launcher and heavy gun haven't yet torn up a battlefield which the Engineer bulldozer, dump truck and power shovel can't repair. We can do more damage than any other organization. Yet, at the same time, we can rebuild at a speed beyond belief . . . American Army engineering is the wonder of Europe."

Atlantic base construction in 1940-41 gave the Engineers a jump on the rest of the Army in the "out-of-the-country" movement. In Bermuda they learned to make airfields out of coral, a technique of tremendous value later in the Pacific. Carribbean bases also proved vital in the 1942-43 war of the Atlantic and fitted into the South Atlantic airplane ferry route.

Peg Ferry Routes

Other ferry routes whose bases were pegged down by Army Engineers:

North Atlantic—Canada, Newfoundland, Laborador, Greenland and Iceland to the British Isles.

Canada-Alaska—The Alaska ferry route, later paralleled part way by the Alaska Highway.

South Pacific—Necessitated after the Japs cut the Hawaii-Midway-Wake-Guam-Philippines line, it ran Hawaii-Christmas-Canton-Fiji-New Caledonia-Australia.

In the British Isles, Engineers had two gigantic jobs: First, preparation of bases for the Eighth Air Force; second, preparation of more bases for the invasion Army. In cooperation with the British Ministry of Public Works, Army Engineers set up 100,000 buildings to handle planes, men and supplies.

Concrete spread all over Southern England. By January, 1944, a plane could come down anywhere on a deadstick landing, with wind in any direction, and find an airstrip.

Meanwhile, better avenues of supply were being opened to China and Russia. For the Iran route, American Engineers constructed large port facilities around Khorramshahr on the Persian Gulf and a truck road across the desert and mountains from there to Tehran. They also rebuilt the railroad from the Persian Gulf to Tehran. Through the two channels they high-pressured more supplies than the Russians could haul away—not, of course, without trouble and a few surprises, like the time a fair-sized lake, blown across the desert, flooded out one end of the highway.

Projects Unprecedented

Extremes of topography and climate complicated the undertaking. The 180 miles of desert just north of the Gulf are so close to sea level that ground water is only 15 feet below surface. In the desert are sizable rivers and lakes. Other complications: 150 degrees temperature in summer, winter rains that turned the flat country into a lake; peaks north of the desert that rose to 12,000 feet; the old railroad's tunnels, tunnels, tunnels—132 in 120 miles.

The miraculous "over the hump from India" air supply line stalled off China's collapse, but it wasn't deemed sufficient. Consequently two land projects were undertaken, both unprecedented for: (1) distance covered; (2) tonnage of earth moved; (3) climate and topography conquered. One was construction of the Ledo Road and reconstruction of the Burma Road. The second was laying a pipeline from near Calcutta up the Brahmaputra valley, across northern Burma to Kunming and beyond.

Pipeline and roads went through swamps, rivers, over mountains—the most difficult terrain any line of communications ever had penetrated.

Except for some operations in China-Burma, the engineering described above is not classed "combat." In North Africa there was combat engineering all the way. Engineers not only caught up with the fighting, but got in front of it. Divisional Engineers spent more than half their time out ahead, planting mines and clearing out the enemy's. Mine warfare had started in earnest.

Combat Engineering

The American Seventh Corps, it also will be recalled, made a rapid shift from the center to the northern tip of the line for the final Tunisian offensive. It traveled on a road Engineers constructed faster than troops could march.

Sicily was the first time a major land campaign had been carried through without benefit of large ports.

The Italian campaign in a sense, was a contest between German and American Engineers. Fortunately, the Germans never knew how badly they were outclassed. They improved port demolitions with diabolic cleverness, yet supplies came ashore in enough volume to give Gen. Mark Clark what he needed.

As they stumbled back up the Italian Peninsula, the Germans set up mountain defenses they considered impregnable, yet in the critical spots the Yanks flanked the enemy's strongest positions by bulldozing roads up slopes the enemy regarded impassable.

Clear Beach Obstacles

Meanwhile, new airfields went up around Foggia, the great Italian base, and others were rebuilt. The B-24s that took off from them to bomb Ploesti were fueled by pipelines that also carried a "laid by the Engineers" label.

Engineers had two primary roles in the Normandy invasion. They cooperated with Navy and British services on artificial harbors and carried out the deadly assignment of removing German underwater and beach obstacles.

Engineers helped build component parts of the floating harbors. Later models were tested in the corps' Vicksburg test basin.

Small, heroic teams worked under direct fire on the beaches. Casualties were as high as 30 per cent.

Build 100 Airfields

A modern army, if it hopes to break loose, requires a volume of airpower based within a few minutes of the front, and the Allies were in Normandy with but one purpose—to break loose. One important factor in sending British and Americans racing toward the Rhine was the complete shift of the Ninth (Tactical) Air Force from England to France. Planes were able to sit down on the continent because the Engineers, within four months after D-Day, had built 100 airfields, requiring on the average 4000 tons of surface material.

To supply General Eisenhower's continued rampage, the Engineers also:

Pumped 3,800,000 gallons of gas to fighting forces every 24 hours, sending it through 2380 miles of 6-inch pipe and 1440 miles of 4-inch.

Kept railheads within 50 miles of the tactical—or fighting—Army boundaries. Three-fourths of the bridge-building was done with material on the scene.

On the Rhine, historical western defense line, German engineers blasted every bridge but one—at Remagen. It was, on the whole, effort wasted. In six weeks our Engineers had more Rhine bridge capacity in operation than the Germans destroyed. One 2300-foot railroad span was set up in less than a week, several pontoons in less than 10 hours.

Wins Belgian Grave

In some cases Engineers went so fast they ran into the wrong county. Gen. Manton Eddy, Ninth Infantry Division commander, got up to a forward observation post and saw an Engineer captain setting up his transit 500 yards ahead of the troops. Eddy sent word the territory wasn't taken. Capt. Frederick J. Thompson, Hartford, Conn., messaged back: "I know it. But the troops laying the line are right on my tail."

T/4 Truman Kimbro, Texas, stayed out in front too long. Assigned to string antitank mines when the Germans broke through in the Ardennes, he did—right under the treads of a German tank column pressing our rear guard. His reward was a Belgian grave and a Medal of Honor.

Out in the Pacific, General MacArthur never has forgotten he's an Engineer—he started his Army career in that branch, assigned to Tacioban, only a few miles from where he went ashore last October. His communiques still refer to "The infantry, the artillery," but "MY Engineers."

Bridges, Piers Blasted

MacArthur's chief engineer, General Casey, is an expert on hydroelectric power, lumber, roads, rivers—everything an Engineer should know about the Philippines. He started as a magnificent blower-upper. It took the Japs a year to get the railroad down Luzon to Manila into operation after Casey's demolitions. Then, almost three years later, the Japs had their turn with dynamite. Casey and his men had trains running in a month.

While the boss of U. S. Army Engineers, Lieut. Gen. Eugene Reybold and other officers here were calling in practical engineers to speed up our war effort, MacArthur and Casey were putting other smart operators into uniform to slow down the Japs. One was Wendell Fertig whose subsequent career as an engineer-guerilla has become an epic.

A mining engineer and native of La Junta, Colo., Fertig went to the Islands in 1939. MacArthur had his eye on him; in December, 1941, made him a captain. Fertig could speak Spanish and handle native laborers, was priceless because he knew all there was to know about demolitions.

For the next several weeks Fertig and his dynamite kept the air full of bridges, piers and abandoned ordnance.

When Bataan surrendered May 7, 1942, he was officially listed as "missing in action." That started his fabulous two-and-one-half-year career behind Jap lines on Mindanao.

The War Department kept up the fiction, each year solemnly informing Mrs. Fertig her husband was still missing. Meanwhile, she received a Distinguished Service Medal for safekeeping; learned Fertig was moving up in rank—to major, to lieutenant colonel, to colonel.

Until the comparatively large-scale fighting on Leyte and Luzon, the schedule was always the same: 1—Seize a beachhead, develop a base. 2—Then start all over again by throwing out a new amphibious attack. It was a routine but, for the Engineers, anything but simple. They had to be on both ends at the same time, expanding the old base and making the new landing stick.

Triples Walter Reed

Maps and other technical preparation were part of these operations. At one time blueprint plates were exposed in the sun and washed in a large New Calidonia hotel's large goldfish pond—without removing the goldfish.

The Philippines themselves were the greatest base; might have equalled England had not the Japs given up. The construction program here, by the end of the war, had its only rival in continental camp-building of 1941-42. One example: Luzon's 8000-bed medical center, built entirely of prefabricated sections from the United States. Its bed capacity is triple that of Walter Reed Hospital.

Most Philippine installations will serve a postwar purpose. In the opinion of Maj. Gen. L. J. Sverdrup, chief of construction under Casey, they will be needed for permanent bases.

Meanwhile, the central Pacific drive reached Saipan, finally Okinawa.

Two weeks before Saipan was invaded, an Engineer topographical unit brought maps up to date. Five months later they were good only as history—the face of Saipan had been "lifted." Jap pilots, returning to strike at the base they lost, couldn't believe their maps, for the Engineers became experts in demolitions, asphalt surfacing, water supply and combat while preparing B-29 bases for the Twenty-first Air Force. On breaking down the coral limestone quarries they used up 226,000 feet of fuse line and 186 tons of dynamite, more explosive than contained in 25 10-ton block-busters. Bulldozers literally chewed away the coral mountains to provide filler for the runways, the 400,000 tons of crushed coral being carried to the level sites at the rate of a truck every 40 seconds.

Orders Skyrocket

For surfacing, an asphalt plant turned out 700 tons a day. One field alone had 7 miles of runways. In some places they were cut through 17 feet of solid limestone; in others, over fills 20 feet deep.

The same officer who ran the rush job on vital Christmas Island right after Pearl Harbor planned the Saipan construction. But the equipment Col. James Ostrand ordered for Saipan could have polished off the Christmas job on a dull Saturday afternoon. On Christmas his heavy equipment was 24 ton-and-a-half trucks, two half-ton shovels, three tractor-scrapers and two low rollers.

Ostrand didn't direct the Saipan job himself, but this is part of the heavy equipment he had shipped in: 159 four-ton dump trucks, 30 tractors, two asphalt plants, four asphalt finishers (spreaders), 20 one-ton ice plants, two crushing plants, 24 steamshovels, 50 generators, two 39-ton derricks, 54 distilling units (5000-gallon daily capacity), 21 "wagon drills," 72 pneumatic drills, 21 air compressors.

Saipan was good practice—for Okinawa. There Engineers topped off the Navy-directed campaign with the war's most highly concentrated building program—one that really would have impressed the Japs if they had not suddenly surrendered.

Peace Assignment Uncertain

Nation Gets Tangible Assets Through Efforts of Engineers

Out of their back-breaking, billion-dollar wartime jobs United States Army Engineers have salvaged these tangible assets:

1. The largest, best, most efficient military establishment continental United States has ever possessed: permanent air bases, arsenals, assembly plants, storage facilities, training camps and areas, ports.
2. A world-spanning system of military bases.
3. Detailed maps and strategic intelligence reports covering sections that again may become battlefields, as well as areas for whose security the United States is jointly responsible
4. An enormous inventory of construction and engineering equipment.
5. Files and reports beyond estimate on new engineering knowledge produced by the war.

Engineers' major functions, in order of importance, are construction, supply, training and civil works. In two, construction and civil works—the Engineers, more than any other armed service, have great potential peacetime usefulness. Already supervision of rivers and harbors development and flood control is their legal responsibility and they have been closely tied in with other large Federal construction projects.

While their "normal" assignments were not emphasized in war years, the Engineers did essential work and kept river, harbor and flood records. Twice, in 1942 and 1943 Lieut. Gen. Eugene Reybold temporarily had to shift his attention from war when rivers got out of control.

How much further Engineers will branch out is something for Congress to decide. One question is whether to apply, in postwar development, Engineers' demonstrated capacity for airport construction.

General Reybold hopes Engineers' postwar training will be just what it was in the prewar years—only more of it. A keystone of national preparedness, he believes, should be the lending of every encouragement to the American construction industry and its related services. He says, "The world-wide reputation of American military engineering is but a direct reflection of America's leadership in all types of heavy construction. No other nation but a nation of builders could do what we have done."

Sets Record, But—

OPA Wins More Jeers Than Cheers

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Staff Writer

OPA, whipping boy of the Government's star agencies, set three records that probably will stand for a long, long time:

1. IT did more to regulate the every-day living of millions of Americans than any other agency in history.
2. IT received more verbal brickbats than any organization ever set up to help in an emergency.
3. IT was blamed for doing more things it didn't do than any agency.

BOWLES

OPA—Office of Price Administration—was created by executive order in 1941. Funds are available to continue OPA until June 30, 1946. Its rationing power ends December 31 unless extended. However, Administrator Chester Bowles announced this week that most rationing would end by that time.

Officials Denounced

OPA price regulations have covered almost everything Americans buy, eat, wear and use. They applied to some eight million commodities and services. OPA regulated prices of goods bought and sold by some three million establishments. It controlled rentals for some 15 million dwelling units.

OPA's officials were denounced as "bungling bureaucrats," "long-haired professors," the "slide-rule boys," "Roosevelt's Gestapo."

OPA was blamed for shortage of nylons, rancid butter, chilly houses, lack of banana splits. It was accused of depriving babies of diapers and was bawled out for the scarcity of girdles, Jimmy Byrnes' curfew and closing of race tracks.

When the draft of 18-year-olds began, OPA offices were berated for "making our boys go to war."

Three Run Agency

During the cigarette famine, a man complained to a District OPA office. Informed OPA had no control over the supply, he said: "If that's true, what the hell do all your employes do?"

Three men have occupied the Nation's No. 1 hot seat: Burly, brusque Leon Henderson, New Deal economist; Prentiss M. Brown, lawyer and former United States Senator from Michigan; Chester Bowles, retired New York advertising executive, still sweating it out on reconversion.

When ration points suddenly were cancelled early this year, consumer complaints were the 'loudest in OPA history.

However, Bowles asserts price controls saved the Government and the public billions and has asked for "continued cooperation to see the stabilization job through."

New Europe Flying Plans Involve U. S.

By James J. Strebig
Associated Press Aviation Editor.

Europe is eager to fly again, to rebuild its virtually wiped-out commercial air transport system.

Therein lie two important challenges for America:

1. To supply continental nations with airplanes, in competition with a determined British aircraft industry.
2. To meet the international transport competition of the very nations which buy the planes.

Regarding challenge No. 1, it appears that only Great Britain, now hastening production, is determined to depend entirely upon its own production facilities for transports. France expects to be self-sufficient in a few years.

Groups Negotiate

Since the United States was the only builder of transport aircraft during the war, it is the only immediate source of modern types. Even so, most equipment must be modified for civilian service.

Swedish, French, Scottish and Australian groups already are negotiating for agencies which would employ American technicians and perhaps some American capital to modify surplus American transport aircraft. These agencies also may serve as dealers for new planes.

The most advanced negotiations are with Scottish aviation Ltd., which announced the acquisition of some Douglas two-engine transports earlier in the summer.

Thus far the United States Surplus Property Board has allocated 60 Douglas planes to foreign air carriers, 117 to American companies. Hundreds more will be needed.

Sweden Tests Fortress

United States industry has disagreed with the board over the manner in which planes are made available to foreign purchasers. The board insists on an as-is basis. The industry proposed that no planes be sold without stringent airworthiness certificate. The board rejected the idea and negotiations for modification agencies resulted.

Sweden is modifying interned B-17 Flying Fortresses into passenger transports for itself and Denmark. It already has flown them on test flights.

Converted combat types do not provide cabin space for the number of passengers which could be carried in a transport but the British are resorting to such conversions to overcome their shortage.

Challenge No. 2 involves national pride, and means a long-range commercial struggle. The toughest problem will be air rights.

Terminal Site Argued

The British are insisting on the regulated type of service. The French support the British but might be won over to the American doctrine of free competition.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark will share the North Atlantic route to the United States. Each is contending for selection as the major terminal.

Germany will not be allowed to fly, but Allied officials have recommended that Italy be permitted to operate a domestic service.

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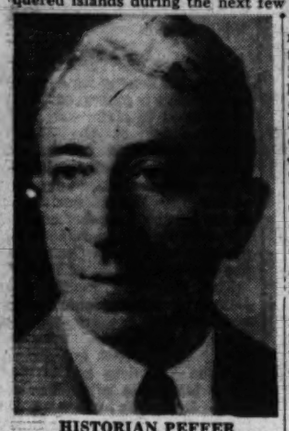
The Washington Post

Few Know A B C's

Most Americans Need To 'Bone Up' on Japan To Understand Future

By William L. Shirer

It is already becoming painfully evident that all good citizens in general and our statesmen, politicians, editors, columnists and commentators in particular, are going to have to study and digest the A B C's of Japan if we are to understand what takes place in the conquered islands during the next few years.



HISTORIAN PEFFER
. . . certain disorder necessary

Our present knowledge of Japan may be accurately expressed by the figure men. Even the surprisingly few American "experts" have been fantastically wrong in their judgments of Japanese character and especially in their predictions of Japanese action, as witness Joseph Grew's fascinating account of his "Ten Years in Japan."

This may well have been because Americans who tried to learn anything about Japan tended to associate with the upper classes in Tokyo and to accept their weird explanations of Japanese history, institutions and politics.

This nearly proved disastrous, for one principal law of survival is that ancient one which bids us to know our enemies. In the case of Japan we did not heed it.

Statement Encouraging

No wonder former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, commenting on the Nipponese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, wrote: "Neither the Department of State nor American representatives in the Far East had, prior to the invasion, any accurate or realistic conception of Japan's true intentions." His words would apply with even greater force to our conception of Japan's "true intentions" just prior to Pearl Harbor.

If we were blind before Pearl Harbor, has our sight been restored today? There are signs that it has been. The best sign was the excellent statement of Secretary Byrnes last Sunday emphasizing that we would judge any new Japanese government by its deeds and not its words, and promising that we would see that the Japanese people at last were given a voice in their government.

For here is the crux of the whole problem and we in America might as well face up to it.

There will be no lasting peace with Japan if the old ruling groups are left in power. The great business families or the nobility will stop at nothing to preserve this power.

Some Americans appear to think we can count on the Japanese "liberals" to clean house. Japanese "liberals" exist mostly in the imagination of kindly American souls. The best known of them, Prince Konoye, who (as late as November 21, 1941, Ambassador Grew still thought deserved "some degree of good will"), stamped out the last vestiges of democratic parties when Prime Minister for the last time in 1940.

Allies' Support Needed

It was the prince's government which, as William C. Johnstone in his recent book, "The Future of Japan" (it ought to be required reading for all Americans), reminds us, announced the abolition of all political parties because they were founded on principles of "liberty, democracy, or socialism."

It is obvious that genuine political parties will arise only if the Allied occupation authorities see they are given complete freedom to develop. In fact, as Johnstone points out, a popular revolution can only succeed with the active support of the United Nations.

If we permit revolution, there will probably be some bloodshed and a certain number of privileged heads cracked. Will that scare us? Military men, who will be running our occupation, naturally abhor disorder.

One can only hope they will heed the advice of Nathanial Peffer, the Columbia University historian—and no bolshevik—who argued the other day that there must be a complete break with the past if Japan is to be safe. "A certain amount of disorder in Japan," he reminded us, "is necessary to Japan's health and the world's safety."

After the carnage of this terrible war, the price is a small one, it seems to me.

What if Japs Hadn't Struck Pearl Harbor?

Continued From Page One

Had they attempted their invasion of India later in the year or early in 1943, without being hard pressed in the Solomons and New Guinea as a result of American entry in the war, it would have had good prospects for success. The British were quite unprepared and the Japanese fleet would have included not only the 18 warships lost in the Coral Sea and at Midway but the 15 or 20 others lost at Guadalcanal, a force sufficient at the time to dominate the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea and to support a major overland invasion from Burma.

Had the Japanese followed this course, our Pacific Fleet would not have been at the bottom of Pearl Harbor, but it would have been just as effectively immobilized by public opinion and congressional reluctance to strike the first blow in what was still considered some one else's war.

Japan was even ready with a "nationalist" government, headed by the late Subhas Chandra Bose, former mayor of Calcutta and one of the top leaders of the Indian Congress Party. Although it is doubtful that Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and other leaders would have gone over to the Japanese as he did, he had enough following to put up the facade of an "independent" government. This would have permitted the Japanese to exploit India's vast natural resources and her considerable, if little publicized, industry.

From this point on, supposition is closer to speculation, but some facts are available. For example, supplies to Russia through the Persian Gulf to Iran were increasing steadily in 1942, as were supplies through the Red Sea to Egypt for the British that played so important a part in turning Marshal Rommel back at El Alamein. All these could have been cut off by a dominant Japanese fleet in the Indian Ocean. As it was, Rommel came within an ace of breaking through into Egypt and the Near East, where the oil resources of Iran and Saudi Arabia would have been within his grasp.

Whether history would have taken this course but for the attack on Pearl Harbor no one, of course, will ever know. Nevertheless, it is close enough to the realm of possibility almost to bring a sigh of relief. We might wish the blow had been less severe. But it's very severity and the humiliation aroused the Nationto a unity of purpose which might not otherwise have been reached in time to fight while we still had allies to fight beside us.

In the long run, the attack on Pearl Harbor may have saved us many lives, perhaps even our national existence

THESE THREE VETERANS ARE STUDYING at George Washington's School of Government, even attending summer sessions. Thomas Lee Hurst (l eft) and Thomas L. Hurt (r(ight) are taking advantage of the GI Bill of Rights. James Fitzsimmon s (center), a disabled veteran, is training under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act

All Agree On Need, But Little Details Count

Liberalizing 'GI Bill' No Easy Job

By Sam Stavisky
Post Veterans Editor.

WHEN Congress adopted the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944," its enthusiasts promptly dubbed the statute the "GI Bill of Rights."

It was inevitable, as the reaction set in—when the GIs came home and discovered the benefits weren't served to them on a GI platter—that the law began to be deprecated as the "GI Bill of Gripes."

RICE

Actually, Public Law 346, "An act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of World War II veterans" is neither a declaration of the rights of veterans nor an empty promise dressed up in fancy words.

Between the views taken by the drum-beaters and the gum-beaters, there lies a principle which the Nation acknowledges and which the so-called Bill of Rights crudely and inequitably attempts to put into practice. This principle is that the Nation owes its GIs every opportunity to reestablish themselves in the civilian life they left.

This principle keeps popping up throughout the act like the brilliant recurrent theme of an otherwise fitful symphony.

For example, the "GI Bill" takes the attitude that veterans ought to have the opportunity to go back to school, but the wording of the law limits that opportunity to only one year refresher for those GIs who entered the armed forces when over 25.

Principle All Right

The "GI Bill" also states the veteran should get maximum job opportunity, but doesn't quite say how this is to be accomplished.

The idea is there.

Public Law 346 is no new, sudden concept that swept Congress off its collective feet, although the popular name of "GI Bill of Rights" gives that impression.

Actually, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 is a veterans' omnibus statute containing six separate titles, each of which has been advocated by veterans' organizations and other interested groups. Nor was the law universally acclaimed, even by veterans.

The original bill was sponsored by the American Legion. When changes were made, Veterans of Foreign Wars joined the drive to put it over, although some VFW leaders personally objected to certain features. But Disabled American Veterans opposed the bill right down the line.

Briefly, six parts of the act deal with hospitalization, claims and procedures, aid by veterans' organizations, review of discharges or dismissals; education of veterans, loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business property; employment of veterans; readjustment allowances; general administrative and penal provisions.

The education, loan and readjustment allowance features, however, are the heart of the law so far as the individual GI is concerned. Particularly since the ballyhoo about the law being a "GI Bill of Rights" inspired GI dreams of easy loans that don't have to be paid back, "soft" education and easy-come adjustment allowances.

The "GI Bill" has been in operation about 16 months. In that period more than two million servicemen have returned to civilian life. Here's how they shared the act's benefits:

Education — 22,349 took advantage of free schooling.

Loans — 16,865 got loans on houses; 377 on farms; 1,213 on businesses.

Readjustment Allowances — latest figures reveal 45,800 veterans drawing unemployment compensation. (This figure changes weekly, has been rising steadily from 29,000 in March.)

Allowances Low

Any way you look at the figures the conclusion is, so far, comparatively few GI's have benefited.

Veterans who have served 90 days are entitled to a maximum of four years' education, with the Government paying a maximum tuition of $500 per school year, and subsistence of $50 a month to a single veteran, $75 a month to a veteran with dependents.

Why have only 22,349 veterans taken advantage of their education rights?

One reason is that there have been plenty of jobs and the GIs preferred wartime pay to education. Another is that the subsistence allowance is not adequate. Since the readjustment allowance for an unemployed veteran is $20 a week up to 52 weeks, it actually pays a veteran so minded to be idle rather than go to school at $50 a month.

Far from being a "gift," the loan benefit of the "GI Bill" is as difficult to obtain as it is to climb to the top of Washington Monument. Both can be done with strenuous effort. The loan benefit is so deeply embedded in provisions of the law and entangled in procedure of Veterans Administration that it takes a persistent veteran and an equally persistent banker to put a loan over. At that, the Government will guarantee but half of the loan, just so long as that 50 per cent is not more than $2000.

Apparently, the easiest benefit to get is the readjustment allowance.

It is this feature of the "GI Bill" which has aroused the greatest opposition from the Disabled American Veterans and some Veterans of Foreign Wars leaders.

Only last week Millard W. Rice, DAV national service director, appearing before a Senate committee which was considering raising the readjustment allowance to $25 a week, attacked that benefit as inviting "chiseling" and "unnecessary unemployment."

Rice characterized the allowance as a "dole," which tends to demoralize the veteran "because he can only establish his entitlement thereto by doing nothing, rather than doing something of value."

Liberalization Ahead

Instead, Rice urged adoption of a readjustment benefit program based on "earned merits." DAV would provide a "readjustment insurance policy" to every discharged veteran of World War II, computed at the rate of $3 a day for service in this country, $4 a day for service overseas, with a maximum of $4,500, plus $500 for those wounded. The total could be obtained in limited monthly amounts while going to school, or while unemployed, or the entire amount could be obtained to buy or improve a home, farm, or business. Thus the education, loan and unemployment compensation features are all lumped together.

The VFW espouses a similar program—"adjusted compensation" with the method of computation virtually the same—and is considering pressing it as an amendment to "GI Bill" in the forthcoming Senate Finance Committee hearings.

It is noteworthy that both VFW and DAV insist their method of compensation is not a "bonus."

During the recent prerecess session of Congress, the House approved, without debate, a bill to liberalize the "GI Bill." Procedures for obtaining artificial limbs, appliances and services are improved. The education benefit may be applied for as late as four years after discharge or the end of the war instead of two; and the benefit is made available for nine years after the war instead of seven. Short intensive courses of less than 30 weeks and correspondence schools are approved. The subsistence allowance for the single veteran at school is raised from $50 to $60; for the veteran with dependents, from $75 to $85 a month.

Age Limit Involved

The House amendment takes a long stride toward easing up on the loan situation and cutting through the red tape. The lending agency does not need approval of the Veterans Administration in making the loan. Banks are given more leeway. The time for application of the loan is extended from two to six years after discharge or the end of the war, with the benefit available for eight years after the war instead of five. (This is important in that the shorter the period in which the loan is available, the more likelihood there is of the veteran buying a home, farm, or business at inflated prices.)

But the House amendment is doubtlessly due for further liberalization before it gets to a Senate vote.

The limitation of the full education benefits to veterans who were less than 25 on entering the armed forces is particularly obnoxious. There'll be concerted effort by veterans' organizations, educational groups and professional associations to get rid of the age limit. Veterans Administration will join the drive.

There are also several moves to give veterans going to school more generous allowances.

Further liberalization of the loan guaranty will also be attempted. Bernard M. Baruch, the White House adviser, called for such action this past week.

In his message to Congress Thursday, President Truman specifically asked that "prompt consideration" be given to Veterans Administration recommendations for liberalizing the educational and loan benefits of the "GI Bill."

Now that everybody seems to agree that the "GI Bill" ought to be liberalized, all that's left for Congress to do is to decide the little details. And on such "little details" rests the real meaning of the Nation's gratitude to the GIs.

Need Staggering

British Face Crucial Task In Housing

By Don Cook
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

London—Of all the economic, social and political problems facing the British Labor government today, none is more important than housing, and Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee has chosen his party's most aggressive and colorful figure to serve as generalissimo of the drive.

He is Aneurin Bevan, whose name was seldom out of headlines all during the war as the ruthless House of Commons critic of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Using the same technique that Churchill as a younger politician once employed, "Nye" Bevan, as he is popularly known, was continually on his feet in strident, caustic and almost never-ending vocal heckling of the dominating figure of the House.

BEVAN

Just as the technique paid off for Churchill, it won Bevan a top post in the Labor government. But as Minister of Health in over-all charge of the housing drive, Bevan has a job which nobody envies. It is a task peculiarly suited to his energetic and driving talents and if he puts the job over his political future will be secure.

May Buy 'Prefabs'

His tasks has been made increasingly difficult by the sudden end of lend-lease, under which the United States had begun to furnish Great Britain with 30,000 prefabricated temporary houses designed to tide bombed-out Britons over the coming winter.

There is some possibility that the government may decide to pay cash for the "prefabs," but with the increase in manpower it is more likely the program will be scrapped in favor of permanent construction.

It is on permanent houses, therefore, that Bevan is concentrating his efforts, and in his first pronouncement he has instructed local housing authorities, who are holding 30,000 acres acquired just for housing purposes, to have construction under way by autumn "or let me know the reason why."

Sites have been prepared for 55,000 new brick-construction homes and slowly the manpower force is rising from the 337,000 men available for construction work last year to the 1,250,000 needed to put the housing drive over.

Materials Ease Up

Britain's total housing loss is 500,000 homes, of which half were totally destroyed and the other half so seriously damaged they could not be repaired under wartime conditions. The total of damaged houses is almost incalculable. Some indication can be seen began.

from the fact that in the last winter of the war repairs were completed on 719,000 dwellings. More than 1,500,000 houses were damaged before the V-bomb blitz of 1944

Bevan's most serious problem will be manpower, the root of all problems in Great Britain today. Bricks and other materials are easing up considerably and once the men come back the boom will be under way in earnest.

Acheson All Business On Uncle Sam's Time—But Not on His Own

By Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Writer

Dean Acheson, the new Undersecretary of State, is a cut-up—on his own time.

He eats baked beans mixed with raw chopped cabbage and mayonnaise to make his kids giggle and his guests shudder. He slickers his wife into thinking it's fun to tug on a cross-cut saw. He knows how to talk section hand slang. He plays poker and yodels.

But in official character he is all business. Washington and the world know only a dignified, cultured and gracious Dean Acheson . . . regarded for his vast knowledge, keen intellect and powerful persuasion in International councils.

He headed the American delegation to the first UNRRA conference at Atlantic City in 1943 and to the second at Montreal in 1944. He backstopped former Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference in 1944.

His UNRRA leadership made him perhaps the one American best known personally in the chancelleries of 44 nations. He set an international precedent when he won the delegates to an agreement that no nation should favor one political party over another in handling relief and rehabilitation.

Second to Byrnes

His international horizon will be tremendously enlarged as Undersecretary of State. He will head the Department whenever Secretary Byrnes is absent. Naturally he must keep in almost as close touch as his chief with world capitals.

Acheson, who already had made his fortune in law, first hit the national spotlight in 1933 as President Roosevelt's first Undersecretary of the Treasury. He headed the department many months when Secretary Woodin was ill.

He was the talk of the country for a while when he told FDR he was wrong. The disagreement arose over dollar devaluation. Acheson insisted it should be done by act of Congress rather than by White House directive.

Naturally he had to resign, but he says the President "forgave" him in 1941. FDR appointed him an assistant Secretary of State. He became the Administration's king pin in promoting aid to Great Britain and Russia.

Urges Lend-Lease

He handled affairs with the Soviet military mission, the British purchasing agency and others. He was a top member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

He insisted:

"The defeat of Hitler is essential for the continuance of free government and free life in this country and for its security and independence . . . Unless we extend effective aid (to the Allies) we shall face, virtually alone, the full impact of totalitarian aggression in this hemisphere."

Here's the dope on that "cutup" business:

You'd never know it to look at him, but Acheson once worked on a railroad. He says he was "just a punk" in Middletown, Conn., when he decided he was cut out to be a locomotive engineer.

So . . he bestowed his services on the Grand Trunk Pacific (now Canadian National), demanding "where's my engine?"

"Here's your engine," said the yard foreman, handing him a sledge hammer and enough spikes to lay rail to the Pacific Coast. He says they "whomped" him around 10 hours a day for a "coupla bucks" . . . and there's where he learned section hand slang.

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE
. . . cultured, but cut-up

Prefers Overalls

He once was a mess sergeant in the National Guard . . and made up that awful beans and cabbage thing which he insists used to sustain his men for days on end and do them good, too.

You naturally associate the be-tweeded, spotless Acheson with pavilions, champagne and caviar. But as fast as he can get there he's on his nearby Maryland farm, where he shucks his diplomatic duds for overalls and cuts wood.

He doesn't have much time for poker anymore, but he says he was a pistol when a student at Yale and at Harvard Law School. He is 6-feet-1 and weighs a tennis tough 163. He can step farther than many men his age (52) can jump. And that hand-raised reddish mustache . . .

Acheson says he is not a diplomat, not an economist . . just a lawyer. But he's brilliant on phychology. After letting me cool my heels for two weeks he welcomed me into his office as if he were an uncle about to leave me a fortune.

"Just open that door," he said (it's only guarded by 10 cops) "and walk in any time."

Subtle as Bungstarter

When Acheson really does his stuff in debate he is just about as subtle as a bungstarter:

"If totalitarian aggression . . . is to be kept out of the United States, it must be kept out of this hemisphere."

"The Bretton Woods proposals were designed to bring order to the jungle growth of international financial transaction."

Acheson was born a Republican but ast his first vote for Wilson, voted for FDR four times and said in 1940:

"In this time of crisis I believe that the safety of our country . . . can best be assured by reelection of the President."

Louisiana, After Decade, Still Feels Same About 'Kingfish,' Who'd Probably Soon Regain Empire if He Could Reappear

By C. P. Liter
Editor, State-Times and Morning Advocate.

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP).—Ten years ago at 9:23 p. m., September 8 a sharp report rang through the corridors of Louisiana's new five million dollar skyscraper capitol. Crowds packed the galleries of the Louisiana House of Representatives which had just recessed for the night.

"A machine gun," shrieked a woman. "Firecrackers," said old-timers, familiar with Fourth of July pranks during legislative sessions.

The sounds were neither; they were pistol shots. One had mortally wounded Senator Huey P. Long, the self-styled "Kingfish" and State political dictator; the others came from the pistols of angry bodyguards who had emptied their magazines into the body of Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, young eye, nose and throat specialist, who from that moment has been designated by Long's followers as "the assassin."

Motive Questioned

Newsmen at first accepted the story, but before Long died, September 10, they were raising their eyebrows in doubt and the events of the next few days led some to express belief that Dr. Weiss did not shoot Huey Long, but that Long received a shot intended for Weiss.

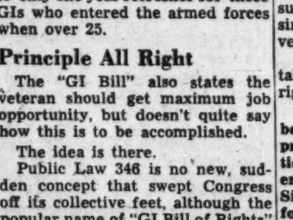
If Dr. Weiss did shoot Long, what was the motive? The answers go like this: The legislature at that special session called by the Governor, the late O. K. Allen, was busy passing a bill to gerrymander Weiss' father-in-law out of a judicial post. Then Long was said to have made some remarks offensive to Weiss that very morning.

Then why, asked reporters, did the powers refuse to permit State police to testify at an inquest for nearly a week? And why did the State officials never mention an abrasion on Long's lip?

Few Change Opinion

When the questions were asked at the Weiss inquest—there was no inquest into Long's death—it was contended that Long could have been hit by a bodyguard. The father of Dr. Weiss has an affidavit from a nurse who attended Long at the hospital that Long himself said "that is where he hit me," not indicating who he meant by 'he."

Skeptics of the assassination theory also ask why Weiss was shot after he had been floored by State policemen.



THE LATE HUEY LONG
. . . 10 years ago last night

Few in Louisiana have changed their opinions of Huey Long in the 10 years he has been gone. If it should suddenly develop Long was not buried on the Capitol grounds under a $50,000 monument and he should reappear in the flesh he doubtless would waste little time in regaining his political empire.

In the years that he was in control the State experienced its greatest material improvements; 150 million dollars in roads and bridges, huge sums spent for hospitals and for extension of the State institutions of higher learning, with liberal increases for the public schools. Old friends still point to these achievements.

But, say his opponents, the cost was too high, and they point to the lengthy list of convictions of Long lieutenants in the years since his death. At the same time, many of the men who were in high office with Long are still there.

Leaves No Successor

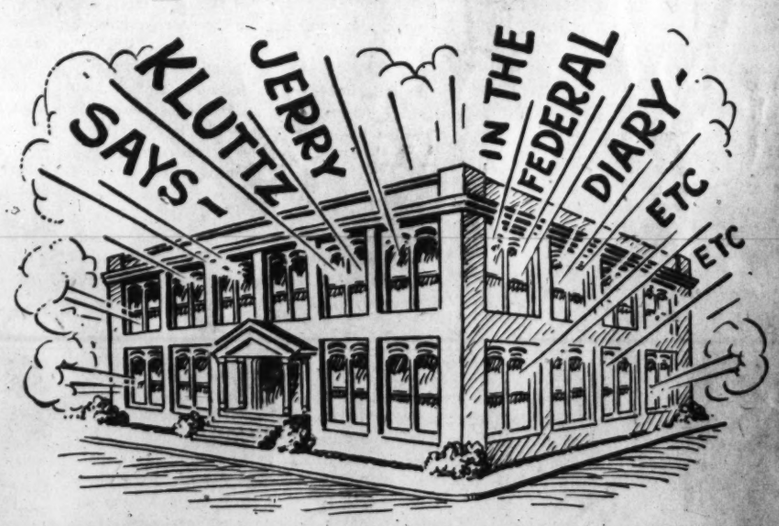
The debt of upwards to 150 million dollars which the Long regime left to the State has been reduced at progressively increasing rates. During the last year eight million dollars was paid in interest and seven million dollars on the principal of bonds, the overwhelming majority of which were issued under the direction of Long.

There has been no successor to Long's throne. His brother, Earl, served nearly a year as Governor because he was lieutenant governor at the time Leche resigned. Earl sought election to succeed himself and failed. He was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor in 1944.

YOU HEAR

JERRY KLUTTZ QUOTED

ALL OVER WASHINGTON



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Day Of Infamy

Perhaps, in view of the Pearl Harbor report, we shall cease to observe the anniversary of Pearl Harbor as "a day of infamy." We have protested this observance since the first anniversary. It gave a totally inadequate impression that a peace-loving, inoffensive, noninterfering Nation was suddenly set upon by a bully with whom that Nation had had no quarrel. No historian, of course, will accept such an interpretation. In our hearts we know we do not accept it ourselves. The theory is a comforting rationale for our unpreparedness, our feeling of chagrin, and the pricking of a conscience over our quondam boastfulness. Anniversaries of Pearl Harbor overlooked the fact that the indignation which most of us felt on December 7, 1941, should have been directed at ourselves rather than at the Nipponese. As a result of the publication of the Pearl Harbor report, this indignation is now being openly expressed.

Actually this country for years had been at war in everything but name with expansionist Japan. In 1931, when Japan seized Manchuria, we expressed disapproval. And under the Stimson nonrecognition doctrine this country led the civilized world in refusing to acknowledge the accomplished fact. Again in 1937 our hostility to the fresh outbreak of Japanese aggression in China admitted of no misunderstanding in Tokyo. From words we proceeded to put on the screws in successive acts of trade embargoes. Militarist Japan knew that the United States stood as a perpetual menace to her dreams of a "coprosperity sphere" embracing Asia and Oceania. She knew that in the realization of her alleged divine mission to rule the Pacific she must eventually come into collision with the Americans. Where we erred was in underrating Japan's determination and in overrating our own ability to cope with it. That determination was arrived at, according to the Japanese Premier's speech to the Diet, at the meeting of the Imperial Council on July 3, 1941, long before Secretary Hull's so-called ultimatum of November 26, which some people, on the heels of the Pearl Harbor report, imagine goaded Japan into war. The day of infamy was, in fact, a day of awakening. We suddenly woke up to the fact that tyrant states acting in common were within an ace of seizing the gates of all our "guardian" seas. If we had restrained as well as rebuked Japan before Pearl Harbor, we might not have had such a terrible war on our hands.

The time has now come when we have to make decisions on the terms on which we shall again have to live with the world. Those terms will be different from our prewar terms. No longer is it enough to expect a passive radiation of our influence to keep the world safe for peace lovers. Our participation in the life of the world—which has been acknowledged since John Adams' day—carries a responsibility. That responsibility has now grown to Atlas dimensions. It is up to us, after helping to cast out the demons which the lack of effective policing in the world unleashed, to see that those demons have no further chance to disturb world peace. If we keep this aim firmly in mind, our sacrifices will not have been in vain, and we shall have penetrated to the heart of our plain duty to our own posterity and to the world at large.

BLS Index Renamed

Shortly after Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach assumed office he reportedly said that the statistical work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was "lousy." Having had more time to acquaint himself with the careful and conscientious work done by the bureau, he has revised his opinion and now admits that its cost-of-living index, long the target of organized labor attacks, is scientifically accurate, "for what it is designed to measure." The present index, he says, will be continued because it is "worth while to have a measure of the influence of price changes on living costs." But in view of widespread misunderstanding of its character and purpose, the index is to be known in future by the formidable title of "consumers' price index for moderate income families in large cities."

The index has been used, as the Secretary of Labor points out, for purposes for which it is not adapted. That is a significant admission, indicating sympathy with labor leaders' charges that the BLS index is not sufficiently comprehensive. The index undoubtedly needs to be expanded and to be supplemented by other information bearing on living costs, especially if it is to be used in future as an aid to negotiation of wage contracts. Field studies of actual family expenditures are, therefore, to be undertaken periodically as a means of throwing more light on family living conditions and the factors that influence spending.

If both the old and new material continues to be assembled with the same objectivity as heretofore, without distortion of facts or attempt to make those facts support predetermined policies, the Bureau of Labor Statistics should find its usefulness increased by the proposed changes. Secretary Schwellenbach's assurance that the statistical service will not be prostituted to serve ulterior ends should also banish fears that it might fall victim to the reforming zeal of labor leaders who have axes to grind.

Aid To Britain

It should be quite unnecessary for Lord Keynes and Lord Halifax to make a case for American aid to Britain. The case has been made for them. It has been made by history—by the magnitude of the British contribution to victory. And it has been made by the plain facts of America's interest in a reconstructed world and a regenerated commerce among nations. Aid to Britain is as much an American imperative after VJ-Day as it was before Pearl Harbor, and for the same sound, unsentimental reason—for the defense of the United States.

The outlines of the British financial position—which Lord Keynes and Lord Halifax will no doubt present in detail to Messrs. Vinson, Clayton and Crowley—are already known. Normally the British are obliged to import a high proportion of their needs. In 1938, for example, they imported about $4,700,000,000 worth of goods. Their exports paid for only 2.8 billion of these; overseas investments netted them another billion, shipping about half a billion, banking and similar services in the neighborhood of 175 million. Even in 1938, therefore, British foreign trade showed a deficit of more than 200 million dollars.

The British must import at least as much in the years ahead as they did prior to the war. But their means of payment have seriously diminished. Last year, because lend-lease relieved them of the obligation of paying for imports and enabled them to devote their productive energies to making war weapons, they exported only about one fourth of their 1938 volume of goods. Their export volume is now steadily increasing, but it is still well below the 1938 level. And some of their foreign markets may be permanently lost.

Moreover, in order to pay for needed imports before lend-lease was instituted, the British liquidated many of their most marketable foreign holdings; their income from this source has been reduced by approximately one third. Their merchant shipping today is only half of what it was in 1938; and it faces competition now from an American merchant marine equal to 1938's entire world tonnage. Finally, the British have a sterling indebtedness to some of their empire associates such as India and Egypt amounting to about 15 billion dollars, the servicing of which alone represents a heavy drain.

These circumstances make the British position unique. The war has left them worse off, financially, than any of their allies. It is this situation which makes the British understandably hesitant about embracing the Bretton Woods agreement or the system of multilateral trade reaffirmed in Article VII of the master lend-lease agreement. The problem, then, is not to squeeze or force the British into accepting currency and commercial liberalism but to make acceptance of it feasible. In other words, a fresh agreement should comprehend the entire financial and commercial situation.

But what is needed, first of all, is a scaling down of the British external debt. This is why we regard any addition to their burden in the form of lend-lease obligations as sheer folly. If lend-lease accounts are canceled and if the sterling indebtedness can be cut in half, Britian will then be in a position to borrow money from the United States and, in time, to repay it. But the loans from this country, if they are to solve Britain's problem, must be on a large scale—perhaps four or five billion dollars, or about as much as we expended for waging war over a two- or three-week period. They must be for a long term—perhaps 40 or 50 years. They must be at an extremely low rate of interest and even, if necessary, without any interest at all.

Such aid from the United States would be an investment in the kind of peace for which we hope—a peace as free from economic as from political Hitlerism. It would serve our own vital interests by restoring Britain as a bastion of our own security. It would promote the revival of world trade which is essential to our own prosperity. This is the kind of aid which is given among good neighbors, the kind of aid which is necessary to make the postwar world a good neighborhood.

Jobs For Veterans

In his report to General Bradley, veterans' administrator, on the human problems of demobilization, Bernard Baruch has once more performed the invaluable public service of putting a complex picture in perspective. He has discerned and made clear the interrelationship, so often ignored, between the reconversion needs of servicemen and civilians. It is a mistake to think of a soldier or sailor as a different species from a warworker, simply because he has been clad for some months or years in a uniform. And it is a doubly dangerous error to conceive of the postwar reemployment problem as a hostile rivalry between the two.

"Solution of the veterans' problems," says Mr. Baruch, "does not—cannot—proceed alone. During the period when our soldiers and sailors will be shedding their uniforms, six to eight million workers in strictly war industries will be shifting jobs or homes. The ultimate goal of any veterans' program must be to restore the returning soldier and sailor to the community—socially, economically and humanly. This cannot be accomplished except as part of the larger program embracing the whole of human demobilization." Obviously, this is little likely to be accomplished if we start out by setting the returned serviceman apart from the community and from his fellow workers. The welfare of all Americans, whatever their part in the war, depends upon full employment in a thriving economy.

This is by no means to say, however, that veterans do not have special needs requiring special aid. Apart from the medical care of those who have been injured or disabled, most servicemen who have never had jobs before need help in preparing for peacetime work and in finding it. Their prime need, in Mr. Baruch's judgment, is "a vigorous, imaginative 'work director' to vitalize the post of administrator of Retraining and Reemployment to accomplish its original purpose of making certain the human side of demobilization is not forgotten." Although this post was created by Congress 18 months ago in response to a recommendation made early in 1944 by Messrs. Baruch and Hancock, nothing has yet been done to make it effective. The need is now altogether urgent.

General Bradley will undoubtedly find Mr. Baruch's advice extremely helpful. Some of it goes to matters beyond his jurisdiction. But as veterans' administrator he can be counted upon to exert his great influence and prestige in behalf of an over-all solution of what is now the Nation's most pressing human problem. "One terrible danger of failure," as Mr. Baruch put it, "may be to set the veteran off from the rest of the Nation, cherishing the grievance of having been wronged, at odds with fellow-Americans, his feelings an explosive fuel ready to be ignited by some future demagogue."

Mr. McNutt's Successor

Paul V. McNutt's designation as United States High Commissioner to the Philippines creates a vacancy of outstanding importance on the Cabinet level. Mr. McNutt has served as administrator of the Federal Security Agency as well as chairman of the War Manpower Commission. Those functions of the WMC which are to continue in peacetime will doubtless be absorbed into an expanded Labor Department. But the future of the FSA should be quite the opposite from liquidation. It will need strengthening for the enlarged peacetime tasks before it.

Technically speaking, the head of Federal Security has not been a member of the Cabinet. Congress forbade the President to create any new departments when it passed the Reorganization Act of 1939. That made it necessary for President Roosevelt to assemble the numerous units of the Government concerned with social and economic security, educational opportunities and the health of the Nation into what was called an "agency." In many respects, however, this agency has functioned as a department, and its importance, as we have previously noted, clearly calls for the granting of full departmental status. We have no doubt that President Truman will transform the agency into a department if Congress grants him the reorganization powers he is seeking.

In choosing the new administrator, therefore, the President will in effect be selecting a new Cabinet member to be charged with responsibility for the social welfare of the Nation. Only a man of real stature and of special training in social management can properly fill this assignment. The post carries unusual obligations because of the necessity of expanding social security services in the postwar period and because of the likelihood of increased Federal aid to education. In the field of public health the new administrator will have to work with both the Veterans' Administration and local communities to prevent overconcentration of doctors. The existing shortage of doctors cannot be readily overcome. Carefully integrated plans will be necessary to keep their services available to the public while they are aiding the rehabilitation of veterans.

One other reason for urging the selection of a man of vision as well as administrative ability for this post is that the FSA will help to set the pattern of future Federal-State relations. In addition to touching closely the lives of the people, this agency must work with a variety of State authorities. It must uphold proper national standards without absorbing local functions. That alone is a task which calls for statesmanship of a high order. We hope, therefore, that the President will fill this post with no less care than he has given to his Cabinet appointments and is now presumably giving to his first nomination to the Supreme Court.

Still In Uniform

The Navy order permitting the wearing of civilian clothes outside of working hours had to be suspended as soon as issued because it soon became apparent that the buying spree that followed was making serious inroads on limited clothing stocks. The order was obviously issued without prior consultation with experts acquainted with conditions of demand and supply in the clothing industry. The civilian population has long suffered from the inadequacy of suitable items of clothing at reasonable prices. Conditions will, of course, rapidly improve as Army and Navy cutbacks release more cloth for the civilian industry. But meantime, as discharges mount, former servicemen will be shopping for civilian clothes and their demands will be urgent.

The premature action of the Navy emphasizes the need for thoroughgoing preliminary study of market conditions before abandoning practices that affect buying habits. Encouragement of expenditures that can be postponed should be frowned upon until immediately pressing needs have been satisfied.

Full Employment

By Henry C. Simons

A Communication

THE MURRAY BILL is a monetary-fiscal scheme. It stresses the relative revenue-expenditure flows as the core of Federal economic policy. It would focus legislative responsibility, and organize the legislative process, with respect to over-all budgetary arrangements. It seeks, albeit unsuccessfully, to formulate fiscal rules as guides for action and as restraints upon legislative opportunism and executive discretion.

On these scores, S. 380 invites commendation. On the other hand, its program is utterly shortsighted. It ignores problems of the price level, adjusting deficit spending to employment estimates without regard for effects on the value of money. It would tie the level of prices to industrial wage rates, thus creating indefinite monetary uncertainty if not certainty of indefinite inflation.

The maintenance of full employment is not a proper rule of fiscal policy. Such a rule must define a proximate, instrumental end, expressed in monetary-fiscal terms. One good rule is stabilization of the value of money, as measured by a specified price index—and rapid retirement of bond debt.

FISCAL POLICY should aim, not at full employment directly but at sustaining the monetary conditions and expectations compatible, *inter alia*, with full employment. Fiscal rules should minimize monetary uncertainty, minimize power-delegations and legislative nose-following, and severely economize and routinize the devices of stabilization. Thus, an incipient deflation should, by prior planning, promptly be countered, first, by accelerating the retirement (monetizing) of bonds and, second, by raising the level of personal income tax exemptions. Such actions, promptly pursued under legislative rules, should suffice—given a properly funded debt and a strong, mass income tax.

We should face the necessity of working out our employment problem within a framework of monetary stability—and with a minimum of direct controls. If substantial unemployment accrues in spite of stable money, it should be dealt with, not by more spending or larger deficits but by attack on organized restraints of trade, i. e., as a problem of relative prices or of monopolistic prices and wage rates.

There is a hard question of where to stabilize after the war. The level should be chosen with the purpose of minimizing short-term unemployment—but not without regard for the conflicting purpose of minimizing the expropriation of bondholders and annuitants. There was a strong case for deliberate "controlled inflation" in 1933—if not during wartime. There is a strong case for "controlled deflation" now, if only as preparedness investment in our national credit.

The devices of S. 380 are no better than its rule of policy. Its proximate means to budget flexibility is simply change (increase) of Federal expenditures. Good budgetary procedure would involve, if necessary, wide variations in revenues around a stable flow of expenditures. Fluctuations in private outlay may best be offset by tax-induced changes in private outlay, i. e., by varying the income tax checks on mass consumption.

Power to alter mass income taxes may be delegated with minimal departure from the rule of law. Executive control over spending, especially for public works, means large, arbitrary power. Moreover, expenditure cannot wisely be manipulated for monetary purposes, by either executive or legislature. Public works, like other activities, should be undertaken on their own merits, not as monetary expedients, and not stopped and started, retarded and accelerated, to offset aberrations in private outlay. Emergency spending is properly a *last* resort that good stabilization procedure would never use or need.

FINALLY, S. 380 is, anomalously, a monetary-fiscal scheme without a debt policy. It may contemplate indefinite increase in the bond debt. Worse, however, is its lack of prescription for debt structure or debt management. It thus ignores or rejects the proper first step in stabilization procedure and the only instrument that readily admits of delegations of power.

If fiscal policy is to be mobilized against deflation, we might well start by mobilizing it against a protracted, persistent, present inflation. Fiscal policy must sometime be brought back into touch with the market. A first objective is transfer of price-level control from OPA to the Treasury. This means, at least, mopping up an ocean of money and money-called-bonds into a securely funded debt, preferably consols. It means doing something about the vast potential excess reserves that bank-held "governments" now represent. With a firmly funded debt, we would have, in variable debt retirement, a powerful extra-budgetary device of stabilization, and the device best suited to prompt, administrative action under legislative rule.

S. 380 calls, not for attack but for intelligent opposition—and for reformulation into a better monetary program as the alternative to none at all.

University of Chicago.

London Draft For Italy

By Andre Visson

The Struggle For Lasting Peace

IN THE OPINION of Washington diplomatic observers, the blue draft for the peace treaty with Italy which, in accordance with the agreement reached at Potsdam, the Foreign Ministers of the Big Five Powers are expected to work out at the London Conference, is going to be the first test case for the capacity of the leading members of the United Nations Organization to find equitable and lasting solutions for particular cases.

Until now the United Nations as a body, or their leading members as their executive council, have been able to work out what they believe to be lasting solutions for general problems of an international security organization (Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco), and international financial nad monetary institutions (Bretton Woods). And they could agree upon the solutions of some urgent but temporary "particular' problems," such as the administration of occupied and liberated countries.

True, the Big Three could not escape the hard necessity of finding, at Yalta and at Potsdam, what is supposed to be a durable solution for the very particular case of Poland. But the Polish problem greatly differs from that of Italy.

IN THE POLISH case, American and British conceptions of international right and of international organization had to be coordinated, if not completely harmonized, with the Moscow conception of Soviet security. Washington and London had to accept, to some extent, a *fait accompli* established by Moscow. This acceptance, which was necessarily a compromise, could be assured only because the United States and Great Britain were not directly interested in Poland. Washington and London have implicitly recognized that Poland belonged to the Soviet "security zone."

AS TO ITALY, she was not a member of the United Nations. Her present leaders disclaim the responsibility of the Italian people for Italy's participation in the war on Hitler's side, but they cannot and do not claim for their country the same moral considerations which have been claimed for Poland by Polish leaders and by Poland's allies. On the other hand, Italy is neither in the Soviet nor in the American security zones and, finally, no *fait accompli* situation has been created in Italy.

Consequently, the Big Five will feel free to work out in London whatever they will consider as the fairest possible and most durable solution of the Italian problem. But they can solve the Italian problem in two different ways. They can, after having imposed upon Italy certain territorial and economic sacrifices, assure for her a status which would take into consideration the vital Italian interests and the legitimate—direct or indirect, immediate or eventual—interests of all the United Nations (France, Britain, Greece and Yugoslavia are directly interested in Italy's status in the postwar world). Or, they can recognize certain special interests of Britain and France, and consider Italy as belonging to Western Europe's "security zone."

Should the latter solution be accepted, it is believed in Washington that Moscow is likely to claim, as a counterpart of the recognition by the Soviet Union of special British and French interests in Italy, the recognition by the Big Five of Soviet special interests not only in the administration of the Straits but, perhaps, in some other strategic points of Eastern Mediterranean.

BUT, WHATEVER might be the solution of the Italian problem on which the Big Five will agree in London, before they submit their blueprint of the peace treaty with Italy to the Italian government and to the United Nations Organization, they will have to consult Greece and Yugoslavia—both victims of Italian aggression in this war, and both directly interested in Italy's postwar status and boundaries. Greece and Yugoslavia claim, indeed, certain territories which until now have been under the Italian flag.

Countries which had to suffer from Italian aggression have claims of two kinds. They would like to obtain reparations and they are determined to see some territorial modifications in their favor.

The problem of Italian reparations was not discussed at Potsdam, where the Big Three have agreed upon the repartition of the German reparations. The problem of Italian reparations still remains open, and it is not certain at all whether there will be any Italian reparations. American diplomatic observers wonder whether it would be wise and even possible to impose the burden of reparations upon the greatly weakened, if not completely ruined, Italian economy. Italy needs substantial assistance for her economic recovery. She is beginning to obtain it from the Allies.

The burden of the Italian reparations might therefore fall, in final result, upon the United States, which by one hand would help Italy and, by the other hand, would have to distribute Italian reparations among those of the United Nations who consider themselves entitled to those reparations. However, even if the Soviet Union, Britain and France would surrender their claim to Italian reparations, it is not believed in Washington that Greece would forget her shipping losses. Indeed, in this war Greece lost more than seventy per cent of the 2,500,000 tons of her merchant marine, and she cannot restore her economy, in which the maritime trade plays a preponderant part, without an equitable and immediate compensation.

AS TO TERRITORIAL claims, Britain has none as far as metropolitan Italy is concerned. France is believed to claim only slight modifications of the French-Italian boundary in the Val d'Aoste. The Yugoslav claims are more considerable. Yugoslavia claims the Italian enclave of Zadar on the Yugoslav coast of the Adriatic Sea and the whole province of Venesia Giulia with the city and harbor of Trieste.

The Yugoslavs justify their claims by ethnographic considerations—the country side of Trieste has been inhabited mostly by Slovenes and Croats, and the Yugoslavs had claimed those territories after the last war. Diplomatic observers in Washington believe that the Yugoslav territorial claims will be satisfied but they doubt that Yugoslavia could obtain the city of Trieste.

The Italians are reported to be resigned to lose a great part of their colonies and to suffer some other territorial modifications, but they will more than strongly insist upon maintaining Trieste. Diplomatic circles believe that unless the Yugoslav claims on Trieste are most strongly supported by Moscow—and there have been no indications as yet to that effect—the Yugoslav chances to obtain Trieste are rather slim.

As to the Greeks, they claim the Dodecanese Islands which are outside of metropolitan Italy but have never been considered as an Italian colony. The fate of the Dodecanese Islands, the population of which is definitely Greek by language, creed and history, can therefore have nothing in common with that of the Italian possessions in Africa which are likely to fall under the trusteeship dispositions of the San Francisco Charter.

Washington, London and Paris are reported to have no objections to the Greek claims on the Dodecanese Islands. Moscow has not yet expressed her view, but it is not believed that she will raise any objections unless, dissatisfied with the Big Five's possible decision to consider Italy as a Western Europe security zone, she would try to assure for herself some bargaining positions.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Thanks To Washington

Now that the war is over and most of us in uniform will be going home before long, we want to thank you civilians in Washington for the many kindnesses which you have extended to us. Your thoughtfulness, generosity and hospitality have helped make our "stays" in Washington more enjoyable ones; and I know, for I have been here for the last 17 months. I am speaking not only for myself, but for many Waves who feel the same way I do.

And thanks, too, for the many times that you have offered us rides into town, or from town back to the barracks, as we waited patiently or impatiently for a bus to come. You invited us to your homes to share your precious rationed edibles. You arranged teas for us. Sometimes you asked us to stay with your children, remunerating us for this service, and offering us bits of civilian comfort when many of us were doing this just to enjoy the "luxury" of a private home for a few brief hours. These are but a few incidents—there are ever so many others.

Not forgetting another group of civilians—the cab drivers. How many times I would be AWOL or AOL if not for you! You have done well by most of us, seeing that we reached Union Station in time to make that train or to keep that very important engagement in town.

P. S. I have but one complaint—can't you do something about the climate?

LILLIAN SOKOL, SP (S) 2c.
Washington, Aug. 28.

Alaskan Statehood

Recently I read that "Alaska is not ready for statehood and won't be until they become sufficiently informed on the principles of economics of fair government"—according to Representatives Jed Johnson (D., Okla.) and John Rooney (D., N. Y.).

Since the Congressman's knowledge of Alaska is probably limited to a two-week trip up there, their remarks would not be important except that they are members of a committee investigating appropriations for Alaska.

Having lived in Alaska for over 20 years, I happen to know that Alaskans are at least as well informed, if not better, than people in the States. One reason for this is that reading and talking are the main ways of passing the long dark winter days and evenings. Anyway, as any voteless resident of the District of Columbia knows, you can't remedy conditions over which you have little or no control. It is to remedy abuses such as absentee landlordism, economic exploitation by big companies, that Alaska wants statehood. And Alaska has many positive achievements to her credit, among which is the intelligent and democratic treatment of her minorities—Eskimos and Indians. Of course, the individuals and companies which are now making fortunes out of Alaska do not want her to become a State; colonies are always easier to exploit.

MADGE KING.
Alexandria, Va., Aug. 20.

German Peace Signing

As I understand it one of the things which prejudiced Germany against the Weimar Republic after the last war was the stigma under which that new government assumed its powers due to having signed a Versailles treaty. The Potsdam declaration on Germany states that the Council of Foreign Ministers shall draw up a peace treaty which a new German government will sign. Are we about to err once more in respect to this matter?

I believe that we might avoid this defect in our peace-making by withholding any benefit from a peace until a majority of the German nation has signed the treaty. Copies produced by modern printing methods would make this sort of procedure possible. This proposal would profit us in several ways.

It would avoid saddling a new democratic German regime with the onus of having signed the peace; it would eliminate demagogues saying that the signing German government had not been truly representative of Germany; it could be made the initial demonstration to Germany of the democratic process.

In accord with the aim of the Potsdam declaration to bring home the fact of having lost the war to the German people, and to convince them of their responsibility as an accessory to Nazi crimes, the above move would serve as an excellent psychological weapon to convince the individual German of his defeat and his personal responsibility in not having prevented the rise of Naziism.

Only those willing to assume the obligations of the peace should be allowed to vote. I suggest that signing the peace treaty be made a requirement of the future German voting franchise. Copies numbered in serial could be distributed to all German towns and villages for local signing which also would be a registration for voting.

An objection may be advanced that the machinery for such a procedure will be too cumbersome to be effective. But some sort of registration and voting machinery will have to be set up eventually and the addition of this requirement for voting will not be excessively burdening.

Since the future regime in Germany will presumably be a democratic one the above plan merely means that the people themselves will sign the peace rather than their representatives. This is not in line with previous diplomatic practice but these are not the times to stand on protocol; these are times for innovation.

DOROTHY B. SMITH.
Bethesda, Md., Aug. 21.

Bureaucratic Mind

You have taken the stand that Pearl Harbor was largely due to the "bureaucratic mind," and you have implied that this governmental attitude was peculiar to the Roosevelt era. This is historically out of perspective. Washington's Colonial armies were frequently handicapped by the bureaucratic mind. Lincoln watched his armies fail time after time because of the bureaucratic mind. The Spanish-American War derived its comic opera aspects from the bureaucratic mind. Therefore you are wrong in trying to impute some peculiar quality to the lethargy of the New Deal intellect in dealing with a war emergency.

Democracy is committed to the bureaucratic mind. It is the alternative to the totalitarian mind, and it is unrealistic to lament it as a new factor in American life. We can, of course, work to place more efficient minds in high office, but we cannot hope to displace the bureaucratic mind.

President Roosevelt's military aides had been trained for life to know danger when they saw it. They had been given frequent warnings which, even to a layman, should have been sufficient. As an editor you would not be expected to tell a trained reporter precisely what words he should employ to develop a story; It was not Roosevelt's job to tell professional soldiers how to meet an obvious military situation.

HOWARD E. CHAPMAN.
Alexandria, Va., Sept. 4.—

Editor's note: We did not imply that "the bureaucratic mind" was a phenomenon unknown in the United States before the Roosevelt era. What we meant to suggest was that the enormous growth of the bureaucracy under Mr. Roosevelt, the general administrative incoherence and the confusions of authority and responsibility among its various branches had encouraged an official inertia, a fear of initiative, a disinclination to "put one's neck out" by taking any step not authorized by some executive order or directive.

Static Pensions

Being a civil service retirement pensioner, I wish to make a complaint about pensioners who retired before 1940, having had no increase in pensions since the cost of living has risen so high.

I am retired from Frankford Arsenal, with 28 years of service.

T. H. TRUMBORE.
Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 24.

Unemployment Only One Angle

Congress Requires Full Labor Market Picture To Judge Kilgore Bill

By Leo Wolman

The Kilgore Emergency Unemployment Insurance Bill, now revived and strongly supported by the Administration, is, in most of its features, based on unsound policy and would, if enacted, defeat the very purposes which it professes to further. It is more likely to reduce than expand "purchasing power." It is the forerunner of radical changes in the country's system of unemployment insurance. And it introduces economic and industrial policies which are not only incorrect but which, because they are not explicitly stated, have not even been discussed, much less agreed upon.

Whatever the bill's several objectives may be, it is undeniably a first, and a long, step toward federalizing our unemployment insurance. This is an undesirable and an unnecessary step, politically and industrially. The States have handled their administrative problems efficiently. There are large, and ample, reserves. The numerous decisions which need to be made in the next months—and in the next years—had best be made by officials who are close to local conditions. There is nothing in the record to support the view that the authorities in Washington are nearly so qualified, by experience and responsibility, to make these decisions as are the men on the spot.

Small Business Talk Empty Under Such Terms

Implicit in the bill is the notion of a national standard of unemployment benefits. There can be no national standard of benefits that does not lead surely and swiftly to national standard of wages and working conditions. It is hard to imagine a more disastrous policy for this country than one which at this time undertakes to pave the way for uniform national labor standards. Many of the peacetime industries can revive and employ their expected quotas of labor only with standards much different (and in most cases much lower) from those which prevailed in our typical war plants.

The elaborate plans discussed in Washington to succor "small business" will amount to so much empty talk unless these businesses are enabled to employ labor on terms justified by the condition of their enterprises. In a country so diversified as ours in its opportunities for employment, there would seem to be little hope for good and general employment if long-standing regional, industrial, plant and occupational differences in standards become subject to arbitrary legislative and administrative determination. Even the War Labor Board, preoccupied as it was with inequities and inequalities, showed some restraint before the task of remaking the wage structure of the United States.

It is not the function of a social insurance administration to fix labor standards, directly or indirectly. This is after all the nub of our problems of the transition from war to peace. Once benefits, insurance or otherwise, are allowed, or encouraged, to compete against jobs, the benefits are bound to win. In the first days of the wholesale cancellation of war contracts, newspapers were filled with accounts of the thousands of jobs available through the employment offices of many of our larger cities. Before long the emphasis shifted from the number of unfilled jobs to the number of unemployed.

Real Job to Facilitate Redistribution of Work

The fact is that we face today, and will continue to face during the next few months, the leading labor problem of reconversion. This problems has to do with the conditions under which men and women will be prepared to accept the jobs which are offered to them. It is not a new problem in the history of unemployment insurance in other countries. We encounter it for the first time in the United States and, in a variety of ways, we are already fixing the policies raised by this problem. This is what Mr. Thomas, president of the auto workers union, is doing when he says that "among workers our State employment office has become known as a hiring hall for sweatshops" and that his office has been deluged with protests from workers who had been denied unemployment compensation because they refused jobs unrelated to their experience and at less than half their former pay.

The solution of this problem will not be found in liberalizing the standards of social insurance, when the task is to encourage people to take jobs and facilitate the redistribution of our labor force. The Social Security Board, and related Federal agencies, are evading their official responsibilities by neglecting to present to Congress a full picture of the state of our labor market—a picture which should disclose the demand for labor, satisfied and unsatisfied, as well as the numbers unemployed.

South America's Social Gains Greatest in Chile and Brazil

Buenos Aires, (AP).—Social security, once only a dream of visionaries, has gained a firm place in South American governmental structures. Its advance was given further impetus by the second meeting of the Intra-American Committee on Social Security just concluded at Mexico City.

The aims of most Latin nations are pension funds, sickness and accident benefits, unemployment insurance, minimum wages and severance pay.

Best example is Chile, where all the above-named aims are laws.

Equally progressive Uruguay claims only 2 per cent is ineligible for old age pensions. But in some cases pension funds have been exhausted and government appropriations were required.

Brazil's program offers the same broad benefits as Chile's, with additional stress on vacations, prenatal rest, job protection and child labor regulation.

Argentina was laggard in instituting social welfare but Col. Juan Peron, in the last year, has been administering it in overwhelming doses. Big business and the landowning class complain legislation is poorly drafted and employers, and workers complain contributions are excessive.

Bolivia and Colombia private industry foots the bill for features with neither employe nor government contribution.

Social security is limited in Peru, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

Mexico's program, inaugurated in 1944 and currently being tested, offers old age pensions, illness and accident benefits, maternity benefits and medical attention.

Land-locked Paraguay instituted a law in 1943 that provides for old age pensions, occupational accidents and sickness, permanent disability and maternity expenses.

Cuba substitutes a retirement plan for old age pensions, every worker gets one month's rest with pay after 11 months work; they work a 44-hour week but are paid for 48; they have the right to strike and may not be discharged without good cause.

2000 Tons of Maps Utilized In Plotting Victory in Pacific

More than 2000 tons of maps were used in bringing victory in the Pacific war theater, according to Lieut. Gen. Eugene Reybold, United States Corps of Engineers. That was one phase of the biggest job of acquiring information about scenes of operations ever attempted in engineering intelligence.

"Our aim was to produce maps and strategic studies which would give our fighting men knowledge of their battlefields equal to or superior to that possessed by the Japanese, even though the battlefield were on the Japanese homeland itself," said General Reybold.

Demands Insatiable

"Actual production of maps and compilation of data were so extensive that they required every bit of "cartographic and lithographic capacity, both in the Government and commercial organizations that could be enlisted."

It was considered amazing when the Forty-fifth Division took 83 tons of maps to the Mediterranean theater for the campaign on Sicily, but this was a fleabite alongside the insatiable demands for maps and data for the Pacific operations.

Top professional talent of every agency which could help to supply strategic map information was enlisted, including the Engineer Beach Erosion Board, United States Geological Survey and other civilian agencies.

The beach erosion board made the most complete studies of landing beaches and the effects of wave and tide action ever made for military use. Important work also was done by the Army's Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

Results Produced

Engineer terrain and intelligence teams made up of hand-picked experts operated on the islands. They served under fire in the Philippines, on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, advising commanders on such matters as locations for driving wells and getting materials for the construction of roads and buildings.

"Their technical knowledge had to withstand the severest tests, I suppose, that were ever given to doctors of philosophy, but not once did their recommendations fail to produce the promised results," said General Reybold.

The late Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar, praising this work, said information of great value was furnished on soil characteristics, terrain, beaches, water supply, surfacing materials, garbage disposal, river crossings, dock sites, airfields, harbors and numerous other factors in speeding the advances of land forces.

Tactical equipment often was altered to meet conditions forecast.

THE POTS WILL NOW PROCEED WITH THE TRIAL OF THE KETTLES

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

GI Joes Write Pearson's Column

By Drew Pearson

During recent weeks, this columnist has received hundreds of letters from men in the Army and Navy—the heaviest mail since Pearl Harbor. The tenor of these letters is not at all happy. In fact it is dangerous.

If these letters are any barometer, it would appear not only that Army-Navy morale has reached its lowest ebb in years, but that the generals in Washington who fix Army policy are sitting on a powder keg.

Entitled to Views

No one should be more entitled to make their views known than these men. And perhaps publication of their opinions may have a healthy effect on the cloud-surrounded brass hats who keep talking about a peacetime army of two million men. Anyway here is what the GI Joes themselves have to say, a cross-ection of views culled from hundreds of letters.

From the Eighty-sixth (Blackhawk Division) in Oklahoma.:

"I guess the folks back home had a great day today. The radio has been describing wild celebrations all over the country. But here (Camp Gruber, Okla.) something just didn't click.

"It's night and a group of us just took a walk through camp. This isn't a small place, but tonight it might have been a small town cemetery. The barracks lights shined but there were no men shouting. You could have heard a pin drop.

"We wondered why it was so quiet. How was it that the men who had most to gain were the quietest. I'd like to tell you what we think the reasons are.

"First, there were many rows of crosses and there was the memory of our greatest longing—to get the job done and get back home. Now we're faced with Japanese occupation. We fought and won to get back home and now the victory flies out the window.

"Are brass hats afraid there won't be jobs for us; or that we will create a problem? If that's their solution, it's not ours; and if they try it they will really have a problem.

"Well, Mr. Pearson, I guess those are some of the reasons we don't feel much like celebrating. Men of the 343d Inf., 86th Division."

95th Division

A letter from Camp Shelby, Miss.:

"When we were overseas, we wondered whether we would ever make it home. We lived from minute to minute, not really living, but just 'existing.' And, as the weeks dragged by, we wondered if the war would ever end.

"VE-Day came and all Europe and America went wild, but it wasn't a true celebration for GI Joe—for his war had not yet ended.

"We came home for redeployment to the Pacific, but the war ended. It means no more gas rationing, more meat for civilians and a chance for the country to reconvert to peacetime normalcy. To the soldier, however, it means another boat ride.

"What sort of democracy is this? One for all and all for one—all for one million war-weary troops, perhaps!"

Tyndall Field

From an airman at Tyndall Field, Fla.:

"Won't you please bring the conditions here before the public? As an example, I have 134 points. My points mean nothing. The papers have stated men over 38 would be discharged immediately, yet personnel here knows, or pretends to know, nothing about it. There has not been a man discharged from this field on the point system since last June.

"The morale here is so low among the high-point men, I can truthfully say it is on the verge of mutiny!"

Troops in Germany

From a private in Glider Infantry, now at Berchtesgaden:

"Enclosing a picture of the house I'm staying in, although we're moving out tomorrow. It was a nice place but I guess we troubled these Nazi so-and-sos too much. Moving us into a German camp. It's a stinking hole. It was used as a German labor camp by the Germans, then we used it as a P. W. camp. Now they have a fence dividing us from the kraut prisoners. It's a question who's worse off, the krauts or us.

"You should see the smiles on their faces. It's too bad we can't choose our own armies. A hell of a lot of us would volunteer for the German army. At least we would have good living quarters. It looks as if we are doing all we can do to lay a strong foundation for another war.

"We filled out forms the other day for our educational program. The German language was omitted. They are afraid if more of us could speak German we would become friendly with these Krauts. They don't realize how much better it would be if we could understand what these people were saying. It is hard passing groups of people, knowing they are talking about you, and not knowing what they are saying

Mississippi Again

More letters from the 95th Division, Camp Shelby, Miss.:

"To be perfectly honest, the situation here is serious and just can't be laughed off. We only returned from our 30-day furloughs a week ago. We want to be civilians badly. Morale is low. The fellows are talking of going AWOL en masse."

Also from the Ninety-fifth:

"I understand the officials attempted to deny members of the division access to telegraph lines by posting military police in the telegraph office of Camp Shelby, but that procedure was declared unconstitutional and that the personnel then presented their problem to you for your help."

Public, Like Congress, Wants Sharp Income Tax Reductions

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Congress will be wrestling soon with the problem of reducing taxes. If the public were given a direct voice in the matter, personal income taxes would be sharply reduced in all income brackets.

A family earning $3000 a year with two children would pay about $50 less in taxes, a reduction of one fourth; a family earning $10,000 a year with the same number of children would pay about $900 less, a cut of almost one half, and a $50,000-a-year family would pay less than half of what it now pays.

The Gallup Poll

Polling was done just before the end of hostilities in the Pacific and the question was:

After the war, how much do you think a married man with two children who earns $60 a week, that is $3000 a year, should pay in Federal income taxes?

The same question was asked concerning incomes of $10,000 and of $50,000 annually.

The median average reply, and a comparison with the rates actually paid now, follows:

	What Public Thinks Tax Should Be	What Tax Is Now (Appr.)
$3,000 income	$150	$200
10,000 "	1,000	1,900
50,000 "	12,500	21,500

Most Americans have a hazy idea of tax requirements for income brackets higher than their own. This is shown in a parallel survey.

	What Public Thinks Tax Should Be	What Tax Is Now (Appr.)
$3,000 income	$250	$200
10,000 "	1,000	1,900
50,000 "	10,000	21,500

This lack of knowledge concerning present taxes undoubtedly accounts in part for the low rates set by the public when it is asked how much people should pay.

Nevertheless the public favors reduction on the upper brackets as well as lower brackets. The trend of public sentiment toward reduction is shown by comparing the median average figures for today's survey with the corresponding figures for similar surveys during 1942 and 1943.

WHAT PUBLIC THOUGHT TAXES SHOULD BE.

	$3000 Income.	$10,000 Income.	$50,000 Income.
1942	$201	$1640	$13,700
1943	270	2000	15,000
Today	150	1000	12,500

Nazi Jail Gets Psychiatrist— To Prevent War Trial 'Tricks'

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Nuernberg.—A psychiatrist will arrive soon at the Nuernberg city jail, it was disclosed this week, to keep a close watch on the 40 Nazi leaders and generals confined there.

Prisoners' emotional tension has been increasing steadily as the time for the historic war crimes trials approaches. But it was stressed by Col. Burton Andrus, Denver, Col., who is their jailer, that the presence of the psychiatrist will have nothing to do with any regard for the personal feelings of the criminals who range from the nervous, highstrung former Luftwaffe chief, Hermann Wilhelm Goering, to the austere Wilhelm Keitel, former commander of the Wehrmacht.

The psychiartrist's main job will be to keep a sharp eye on the criminals and see that when the trials begin about November 1, they do not try any tricks.

"We believe these Nazis are capable of trying anything in attempting to fool or confuse us," explained Colonel Andrus in his dark office just across from the prison. "They are likely to fake nervous breakdowns, collapses, insanity or anything to gain sympathy or save themselves. So we want a psychological expert around who will have these fellows under surveillance for a period of time and who will be qualified to say, if anything happens, whether there is anything really wrong or whether they are as feigning insanity.

Pearl Harbor

Diplomacy's Part Topic For Debate

By Ernest Lindley

The Army's Pearl Harbor Board criticizes our diplomacy prior to Pearl Harbor, makes a point of the fact that November 26, 1941, Secretary of State Hull presented the Japanese a 10-point statement which was construed as an ultimatum—the day before General Marshall and Admiral Stark wrote a joint memorandum to the President requesting no ultimatum be delivered, since the Army and Navy were not ready for war. On the same day the Marshall-Stark memorandum was written, but before receiving it, President Roosevelt confirmed to the Japanese emissaries, that the Hull statement of the preceding day was final.

LINDLEY

The Army board implies a different procedure might have prolonged the negotiations. Secretary of War Stimson has registered his official disagreement with this "conjecture." As Stimson pointed out, the board's excursion into diplomatic history was beyond the proper scope of its inquiry on why our defenses were so ineffectual.

The question, nevertheless, is one which will be debated for many years to come. The published record is still incomplete. Secretary Hull denies his November 26 statement was an ultimatum. Nevertheless, it was apparently so regarded in Japan. It might more accurately be described, however, as response to an ultimatum from Japan. During late 1941 the Japanese were pressing toward a showdown. While they indicated a willingness to make certain concessions, they insisted on recognition of their "special" position in Japan. This meant, in substance, that the price of peace was the withdrawal of American aid to China.

All Knew Facts

The casual reader might infer from the Army report that the President and Hull did not fully realize the state of our defenses in the Pacific. They were keenly aware of the need for more time to strengthen our military position. For months they had been stalling for time.

In pleading for still more time, the Chiefs of Staff had their minds focused, not on Hawaii, but on the Philippines, Indies and Malaya. It was to establish a strong defensive position in the Southwest Pacific, in cooperation with the British and the Dutch, that they wanted another three months.

The Japanese, we may be sure, were as fully aware of the time elements involved. It is unreasonable to assume they intended to give us time to construct strong defenses.

It is true we began to apply economic pressure to Japan before we were ready to back it up by war. But the alternative seemed to be to let the Japanese take what they wanted by default. The Roosevelt-Hull policy was to apply the pressure bit by bit, avoiding any one action so severe as to prod the Japanese into war. Even Ambassador Grew, who had earlier urged against using economic pressure until we were ready for war, changed his mind.

Rest Supposition

In July, 1941, the Japanese went into Indo-China, by an agreement with the Vichy government. It was plain they were reaching toward Thailand, Malaya, the Indies and the Philippines.

The President's response was to "freeze" Japanese assets in the United States. Following that, Japan proposed to send Prince Konoye to confer with him. The President's original response was favorable, but exploration indicated the conference would be sterile unless we were prepared to "sell out" China. Whether a Roosevelt-Konoye meeting would have delayed war can never be determined. But after that failed to materialize, events moved rapidly. Tojo succeeded Konoye as Premier and the Japanese forced the pace, knowing as well as we did how much time we needed to get ready in the Pacific, but banking perhaps too much on a German victory in Russia which would permit Hitler to turn westward in 1942 not only against Britain but against South America and the United States.

Japs Never Closed One British Office

London (U.P.). — Great Britain maintained an active consulate at the Portuguese colony of Macao, 35 miles from Hongkong, throughout the war, authoritative sources revealed this week, although the 1-by-3 mile peninsula was isolated and partly occupied by the Japanese.

John Pownall Reeves, 36, was permitted to receive British funds through Lisbon for relief of British and American nationals. Although the enemy never occupied Macao, the Japanese military requisitioned several buildings, for which they paid, to house Japanese military families evacuated from Hongkong and Canton in 1942.

The Macao government maintained Portuguese neutrality, although the Japs several times interferred with Macao shipping, causing critical food shortage, and Jap planes frequently flew low overhead.

France Faces Big Task In Rebuilding Power, But U. S. Sure to Aid

By Mark Sullivan

So swift is the succession of momentous events that few remain before our eyes long enough to enable us to see their place in the pattern of history. The head of the French government, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, came to America, and was for some 10 days conspicuous in the public scene. With his return to France, the purpose and meaning of his visit passed from the minds of our people as other events engrossed them.

The purpose of General de Gaulle's visit was to create goodwill and to get material help for his country. That France will get help from us is certain. In a confused and chaotic world a few facts are indisputably clear, and one of the clearest is the interest we have in restoring France and making her strong.

More than any other large country except Britain, and equally with Britain, France symbolizes the American ideal of individual freedom. Historically, the governmental mechanisms of freedom had their origin in England. In modern times France has been the great bridgehead of democracy on the Continent of Europe.

If freedom is to be the ideal of the future world, it is essential that France be restored and strong.

Causes Familiar

In the pattern of history, what we are seeing is a great nation reduced in stature by terrible events, and her gallant determination to restore herself. Her lapse from her historic estate has been tragic. During the last two years the world has seen three conferences of what were described as the "Big Three" powers—and France was not present. Any time preceding the first World War any international conference that did not include France would not have been a conference of great powers.

The causes of France's decline are familiar. Three times during the last 75 years—in 1870, in 1914 and in 1940—it fell to France to bear the brunt of the German drive to dominate the world. Three times has the western world, and the ideal of freedom, been indebted to France. To help restore her is not only payment of a past obligation, but future self-interest.

President Roosevelt was right, both as respects past and future vision, when he said that the frontier of France against Germany is also America's frontier.

If recent attitudes of France have irritated us, if President Truman felt called upon to complain to French journalists about the attitude of the French press toward the United States, if General de Gaulle has been called "stiff-necked"; if on one occasion he declined an invitation by President Roosevelt to visit him, under circumstances which General de Gaulle felt to be inconsistent with French pride—all these are explained by one condition, and by the nature of that condition are extenuated. It is better to see these incidents as poignant, rather than as reasons for offense.

Sees Eminence Lost

France was great in the military sense. From the French language come many of our familiar military terms—practically all our military titles, from general through colonel, captain, lieutenant, down to corporal; many other military terms—regiment, corps, bivouac, echelon, enfilade, materiel, aide-de-camp. France had eminence in the art of war—and in the recent war saw itself decline to where it had little part.

Similarly, much of the vocabulary of diplomacy comes from the French tongue—ambassador, envoy, communique, protocol, entente, alliance, legation. Conscious of her decline in the world of diplomacy, France was already sensitive immediately after the first World War.

Vitality Superb

Those who are young in this generation will see the answer to one of the great questions of history, whether a nation that has been forced from its greatness can restore itself. The precedents of the past—in modern times Spain and Portugal, in ancient times Greece and Rome—are not propitious. But France has superb vitality.

To America, this is not merely a spectacle at which we are only spectators. Our interest in having France revive is hardly less than that of the French themselves. Our interest is not only sentimental, is not only based upon the recollection of historic friendship. Looking to the future, the revival of France is indispensable to bringing about the kind of world we believe in.

New Units Ask Voice in Plans Of Hemisphere

By Roman Jimenez

Montevideo (AP).—The Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, representing national chambers of commerce and other nongovernmental industrial and trade organizations, has suggested that such private bodies should have a voice in future hemisphere conferences on economic and social subjects.

Specifically, the council recommends the Pan American Union receive and study reports from private organizations in considering the provisional organization of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to be created under a provision of Chapultepec resolutions.

Union to Supervise

As reorganized by the Mexico Conference, the Pan American Union is to supervise such inter-American bodies. But, the council pointed out, nothing was said about private organizations, although the Bolivian delegation had proposed at Mexico City that they should be taken into account.

The report also suggested creation of a consultative bureau for cooperation of Pan-American bodies, including private groups.

Science Finds Many New Facts About 'The Father Of Waters'

By Howard W. Blakeslee

Associated Press Science Writer

Vicksburg, Miss.—Twenty different beds which the Mississippi River has made in the last 2000 years have been discovered by a new geological survey of the Mississippi River Commission.

These old Mississippis are now filled with soil. They twist down the valley from Cairo to the Gulf. On a new map they look like a mass of intertwined snakes. Engineers call them the gut. They wander from side to side, over a width up to 50 miles and down to 5 miles at the narrowest.

The survey covers the last 200 million years of the Mississippi Valley. It was made by Dr. Harold N. Fisk, geologist of Louisiana State University, as a consultant to the commission, under Brig. Gen. Max C. Tyler.

Rivers Show Plainly

The survey was made possible by aerial photography and by borings of nearly 50,000 wells, both in the valley and in its rocky margins. Thousands of them are deep oil well holes, many due to the war rush of oil prospecting.

The 20 rivers show plainly in air photos. The markers are natural levees, 2 to 3 feet high, which the river used to build in annual overflows before man began to interfere.

The geological findings promise to be useful in river control. They indicate where to look for safer foundations for levees, because these filled-up river beds are mostly tougher, more clay-like soil than the surrounding land through which they once ploughed.

Both Turn Southward

The survey shows that nearly 40 million years ago a huge bay extended northward to the present site of Cairo, Ill. Afterward the land rose and the shores receded southward.

Ice caps alternately covered and melted off of much of North America down into the present Northern United States. While the caps were high, they took so much water that sea levels would fall 300 feet or more.

There was no Mississippi River until about 60,000 years ago. The Ohio and the Missouri are older. The Ohio flowed northward into the Great Lakes and the Missouri to Hudson Bay. Shifting of the earth's slope by melting of heavy weights of ice finally turned both rivers southward.

The Father of Waters started when sea level was about 300 feet lower than now. Its youth was turbulent beyond all present experience. In about 25,000 years it carried 1500 cubic miles of sediment down to its mouths.

Then sea level rose and the Mississippi began depositing sediment and building up its valley. In another 2500 years it deposited about 1000 cubic miles of sediment. The vast weight of both deposits sank the original level of the land at the river's present mouth down 20,000 feet under the present earth's surface there.

Join 2000 Years Ago

Below New Orleans, the Mississippi-made delta land still is sinking slowly about 1 inch a century. North of the sinking area, as a counteraction, land is rising very slowly. In the delta some areas sink more rapidly than the inch a century, but this is due to local settling and consolidation and has no important effects.

In the early days, after the Ohio first turned south to the Gulf, it joined the Mississippi in Louisiana. About 2000 years ago the two rivers effected their present junction at Cairo's site.

All these changes brought the Mississippi to its present adult stage as the Father of Waters. It is now a poised river. That means that the Mississippi can carry out to the Gulf as much sediment as its tributaries deliver, without either lowering its channel bed, or building it higher. Today the river is in the most favorable stage of its life for human development.

Rosh Hashanah Greeted First Time in Decade Without Fear of Nazism

By Arlene Wolf

Associated Press News Feature Writer

New York, Sept. 8.—This weekend, for the first time in more than a decade, America's five million Jews are celebrating Rosh Hashana—the New Year—without the shadows of Nazism and Fascism to mar the high holy days. Second only in importance to the Day of Atonement, Rosh Hashana this year takes added significance as a symbol of hope for those of Hebrew faith in this country and abroad.

Traditionally a time for personal account-taking, Rosh Hashanah finds United States leaders of Jewish thought—both clergy and laymen—taking inventory of what lies ahead for the world's largest single community of Jews, and for their co-religionists who managed to live through the horror of war and persecution overseas.

Regardless of difference in approach, whether they are Conservative, Reformed or Orthodox, Zionist or non-Zionist, the spokesmen agree that the future of the Jew in the United States is identical with that of the United States.

WORSHIPER HOLDS SCROLL
... Rosh Hashanah starts year 5706

"The safety of Jewry lies in the safety of democracy," says Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee. "The faith of the Jewish people as a people is not separated from the faith of the world as a whole," says Dr. Louis Finklestein, head of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Dr. David De Sola Pool, Rabbi of the 300-year-old Spanish Portuguese Synagogue in New York, and chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board's Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities, sums it up this way: "In the measure that the United States is true to its historic ideals of human equality, justice, liberty and opportunity for all, the future of the Jewish citizen in this land will be one with the happiness of all American citizens."

Suggested methods for keeping the United States "true to itself" vary from a restatement of the Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights and United Nations Charter to an out-and-out weapon to fight all anti-isms. No one spokesman thinks his is the total basis for a harmonious and secure future. Taken together, the solutions provide a many-pointed program for an American way of life.

The individual Jew is charged by Rabbi Edward Klein of the Free Synagogue to "resolve to be as vigilant in maintaining the peace as he was loyal in the prosecution of the war . . . to exercise his franchise as an American citizen to secure for all the fullest economic and social security." A sound economy also is stressed by Dr. A. L. Sachar, national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, with 75,000 members in 122 colleges throughout the country.

Women Have Part

Other spokesmen stress international cooperation. Intercultural education, and interfaith groups are proposed by some, with emphasis on constructive action like the Springfield, Mass., plan to combat prejudice. Both Mrs. Benjamin Spitzger, vice president of the National Council of Jewish Women, which has 65,000 members, and Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, president of Hadassah, with 150,000 members, emphasize women's part in this kind of action.

Dr. Everett Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, thinks interfaith action is the answer to a harmonious America. It is fitting, he points out that Rosh Hashanah, first major religious holiday since the end of the war, should mark the start of intergroup collective security patterned after the kind of collective action that made winning the war possible.

There is still another school of thought that holds anti-Semitism a Christian problem and points out that when a patient is sick, the doctor does not prescribe medicine for the nurse. Anti-Semitism can be cured, they believe, only when the Christian world accepts the true concept of Christianity.

But whatever the problems of American Jewry, the spokesmen agree that it is the surviving European Jews who face a dark future as they enter the year 5706. Of a prewar population of 6,500,000 Jews outside of Russia, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee estimates 1,500,000 survive, in addition to another one million who managed to emigrate.

Despite their varying solutions for the future, the Jews of the United States and the world can find new hope in the old greeting "Shalom" (Peace), and new courage on this, the first Rosh Hashanah of a world at peace, in the New Year prayer, "O Lord, Our God, may Thy kingdom come speedily, so that the worship of Thy name and obedience to Thy law may unite all men in brotherhood and peace."

Gallery Shows Gift Prints

By Katrina Van Hook

This afternoon at the National Gallery of Art an exhibition of prints and drawings from the new acquisitions in the Rosenwald collection will be opened. In the two and a half years since Lessing J. Rosenwald presented his collection to the gallery almost 2000 items have been added to the original gift.

This lively selection ranges chronologically within six centuries of print making. Yet a thorough historical coverage was not the purpose and the nineteenth century, for instance, is completely overshadowed. There is also evidence that the aesthetic appeal to the modern eye has always been as important a factor as filling historical gaps or as the technical quality of the impressions. So varied are the subjects and the mediums and so individual is each creation that there should be something to suit every taste.

Have Romantic Appeal

Print connoisseurs will appreciate the fifteenth century woodcuts from a set of Venetian playing cards only recently discovered. The bold, economical outlines that mark the early woodcut differ radically from the finished elegance of engraving produced in the next generation, well exemplified in the several fine impressions by the Dutchman, Lucas van Leyden.

One should not overlook the etchings of Hirschvogel and Lautensack of the Danube school. On an almost microscopic scale they created with delightful imagination a vast panorama of lofty mountains and feathery branched trees that have great romantic appeal.

Rowlandson Has Wit

A century later a kindred spirit arose in the person of Hercules Seghers of Holland, whose landscapes foretell the somber mood of Rembrandt. Even his one strange little etching on linen conveys his melancholy personality. More typically Dutch in their cheerful realism are the several etchings by Adriaen van Ostade. They are outstanding; it is difficult to find impressions as good as these since the plates were reworked shortly after the artist's death.

Those with a literary approach will respond especially to the humorous story-telling prints of Rowlandson and Hogarth. These two eighteenth century masters are well represented through purchases made in the last year. In contrast Blake's pencil sketches for the "Book of Enoch," the only drawings in the show, reflect a visionary's mind.

Munch Was Leader

It is interesting to note that the acquisition policy in the Rosenwald collection permits inclusion of work by contemporary artists, which is not the case in the Gallery's paintings and sculpture sections. Consequently twentieth century trends are admirably illustrated. Abstractions by Bracque and Feininger oppose in their austerity a glowing figure piece by Rouault.

The late Edvard Munch, the leader along expressionist paths of so many artists of our era, portrayed his own pale face in a haunting lithograph. His woodcuts in color, such as "The Dream," have all the emotional and decorative impact of painting.

THIS ENGRAVING BY PETER BREUGHEL is a rare early impression included in the Rosenwald Collection at the National Gallery. One of his series of sailing vessels, it is entitled "Flag Ship" and has a strong element of fantasy

Even Doctors Amazed

Medical Miracle Saves Yanks Starved in Nazi Prison Camps

Continued from Page 2

of Sergt. Leonard Nevius, Washington, captured at Dioux, Belgium, January 11. He and hundreds of others were marched to Gerolstein, chewed turnips from the fields. Once in camp, their breakfast was black bread, lunch, three fourths of a canteen of watery soup and supper what was left of the same soup, made from cabbage, kohlrabi or cucumbers. On such fare (later estimated to be only 400 calories a day) Nevius and thousands of others worked 12-hour stretches repairing railroad tracks, rebuilding factories, carrying 100-pound cement sacks or hauling carts in salt or coal mines.

When captured, Nevius weighed 160. Three and a half months later, when liberated, he was down to 93. Forty-two per cent of his body had disappeared. Yet, by mid-July—after he had been rushed to an emergency hospital, fed intravenously, moved again to a special "feeding hospital," and thence transported home—his weight was back to 164 and wardmates were renaming him "Paunchy."

Nor was Nevius an extreme. Pvt. John Ebbott, captured at St. Vith, weighed 180. He was thrown into a box car with 70 others. For the four-day journey to Stalag IV-B, a single American Red Cross parcel . . . 11 pounds of food . . . was thrown into the car. "We prayed a long time over that box," Ebbott relates, "then divided it as evenly as we could."

Longer Waiting Worse

Once in camp the men lived on "potato water," sauerkraut and black bread until April 21, when German guards decamped. That night prisoners who weren't too weak raided the storehouses, found tier upon tier of Red Cross parcels. Two days later, Russians reached the camp, bringing in fresh meat.

Ebbott then weighed only 101. By July, at Halloran Hospital in New York, the young private was only 11 pounds under his normal weight, 180, and still gaining.

These men were relatively fortunate. Their starvation, though intense, was of but a few months' duration. Men like Pfc. Roger Van Sant, suffered even more severely. Van Sant, captured in Tunisia in February, 1943, was flown to Sicily. He and his comrades subsisted for 23 days on boiled grass. Two months later he reached Furstenberg. There his diet, during 1943, consisted of a daily liter of cabbage, dried fish or rutabaga soup, black bread, ersatz tea and "very occasionally" a small slab of stringy beef. On this diet the men were forced to haul cement sacks and dig foundations for a power station.

Van Sant, who had weighed 220, dropped 40 pounds by Christmas, 1944. After that, even intermittent distribution of Red Cross parcels ceased. The men knew parcels were arriving, for they saw guards smoking American cigarettes.

Examined Carefully

Early in 1945, a march from camp to camp began. At Buchenwald the ration for 100 men was three pounds of flour for breakfast, three pounds of peas for lunch and a cup of tea and 300 grams of bread per man for supper.

When the Russians freed Van Sant on April 24, 1945, he weighed only 145. One week (but 42 meals) later, he had gained five pounds. Thirteen days later, at Halloran Hospital, he was eating six times daily. By mid-July he was back to 185 and slowly gaining on five quarts of milk daily and huge volumes of bland foods.

Before starvation patients are discharged or restored to limited duties, each runs a gauntlet of minute examinations. There is a chance acute starvation may have done some permanent harm to some of these 90,000 liberated men. Some may be more susceptible to such diseases as tuberculosis or ulcers. It doesn't appear likely. But, for the benefit of the men themselves and in the interests of science, the Army would like to give them periodic check-ups for many years to come.

Air Forces Band to Give Program

Captain George S. Howard will direct the Army Air Forces Band in a concert at the Potomac Watergate today at 8:30 p. m. This is the final concert in a series of four by the service bands, sponsored by the District Park Board. Victor Babin, pianist, will be soloist in Weber's Konzertstueck in F major and Glenn Darwin, baritone, will sing Wolfram's aria from "Tannhaeuser."

Lucia Mackenzie Handley will present Gertrude Troutman in a piano recital this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at 1858 Kalorama Road.

Marie E. Robles, Puerto Rican soprano, will be guest artist with the Navy Band Orchestra tomorrow night in an invitational concert at the Pan American Union.

R. E. Snesrud, director of the National Lutheran Chorus, announces that rehearsals will be resumed tomorrow evening and will continue every Monday at 8 p. m. in Luther Place Memorial Church on Thomas Circle.

Louis A. Potter, director of the Washington Choral Society, announces that the sixteenth season of the organization will consist of three subscription performances in Constitution Hall. The season will begin with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," on Oct. 30.

The Social Service Club of Miner Teachers' College will present its second annual Tea-Musicale this afternoon from 5 to 9 o'clock in the residence of the vice-president, Laurette Branch, 117 Adams st. nw.

Fraser Gange, distinguished Scottish baritone, has been added to the faculty of the Dmitriev Studio as head of the voice department. For the past 14 years he has been teaching at the Juilliard School of Music, summer sessions, and at Peabody Conservatory.

Week's Schedule Announced

First Concert Soloist To Be Miss Lawrence

Marjorie Lawrence, and not Richard Crooks, will be heard as soloist with the National Orchestra, under Hans Kindler's direction, at the first Wednesday evening subscription concert on October 31, according to announcement by Manager J. E. Mutch. Crooks has cancelled all engagements for the first part of next season, and his place here will be taken on this occasion by the popular soprano whose courageous defiance of infantile paralysis has aroused public admiration.

Six other artists will be heard in the Wednesday series of nine concerts: Rudolf Firkusni, pianist; Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano; Lauritz Melchior, tenor; Claudio Arrau, pianist; Joseph Szigeti, violinist, and Artur Rubinstein, pianist.

The National Orchestra's 15th season will begin Sunday afternoon, October 28, in Constitution Hall with Nathan Milstein, violinist, as the guest artist.

Robert Kitain, Russian violinist, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 p. m. today with Valentin Pavlovski as accompanist. Son of the composer, Mikhail Kitain, he studied with Leopold Auer and made his debut at the age of 13. When 17 he began his professional career with a long tour that included Russia, Siberia and the Far East. Still in his twenties, he toured Europe as recitalist and orchestral soloist. His American debut was made in Carnegie Hall, New York, in 1939. His program tonight includes: Sonata in D major (Vivaldi-Respighi), Prelude in E major (Bach), Symphonie Espagnole (Lalo), The Fountain of Arethusa (Szymanovski), Caprice No. 24 in A minor (Paganini), Clair de Lune (Debussy), El Bejuco (Bowles), Russian Dance from Petrushka (Stravinski).

ROBERT KITAIN
... to be heard in recital

Philadelphians List Schedule

Constance Snow, resident manager for the Philadelphia Orchestra, who reopened her office at 1108 G st. last Tuesday, announces that practically all seats in Constitution Hall already have been reserved for the five subscription concerts. The dates are October 23, November 27 (Zino Francescatti, soloist), January 29 (Rudolph Serkin, soloist), February 19 and March 12. This season there will be three extra concerts on December 18 (William Kapell, soloist), April 9 and 10 with soloists yet to be selected by Eugene Ormandy.

ACROSS

1 Keyn masonry
7 Speech expert
10 Magic word
12 Comedian's foil
13 Divulger
14 Original
15 Hand-vehicle
16 Start
17 Refuse notice
18 Town on the Thames
20 Refrigerant
21 Loose coats
22 Players
24 Lively person
25 Yellow ocher
26 Flavor
28 Palm lilies
29 Makes sharp
31 Miss Claire
32 Light-hearted flutist
34 Food and drink
42 Combining form for end
47 Cambric
49 Molded metal
50 Closes in
52 Chronicler of historic events
54 Desideratum
55 Columnar shaft
56 Magician's motion
57 A solitary
58 Misjudge
59 Eat freely
60 Elder's child
62 Contacted
63 Equally
66 A shrill humming noise: slang
67 Small part
68 Lackluster
69 Tridentbearer
72 Profession dealing with teeth
74 Unriddle
75 Bovine
76 Home of Irish kings
77 Agreeable
78 Adhesive substance in dough
79 Old
80 Hand-written document
82 Abundant supply
83 Formerly
84 Destine
85 Native of Baltic country
86 Mark of infamy
87 Millpond
88 Soft, thin cotton fabric
90 Area
91 Dance step
94 Mud-covered
95 Touch up
96 Fair weather
97 Bombast
98 Compositor's work
102 Had courage
103 Teutonic demigoddess
104 Greek Pentathlon event
105 Country of shahs
106 Gourd fruit
107 Place of retreat
109 Sooner than
110 Freighted
112 Make an edging
113 Ocean
115 Rose fruit
116 E. Indian climbing shrub
118 Grassland
119 June beetles: var

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER

121 Swiss canton
122 Assign
123 Extending from the center
125 Pertaining to an Indian family of Pacific Northwest
128 Bacchanal
130 Woman adviser
131 Pendant ornament
132 Neglected
133 Not otherwise than
134 Stiletto
135 Taxes

DOWN

1 Of a fireproof material
2 Seller of pens, pencils, etc.
3 A maker or vendor of clocks
4 Forsaken
5 Since
6 Provide new lighting system
7 Preface
8 Pronoun
9 Genus of sheep
10 Denies
11 Extract
12 Army vehicles
13 Negritos
14 Winebibber
15 Musical vibration
16 Backbone
17 Work unit
18 Lift one's voice
19 Infant cupids: It
20 Servicemen
21 Polished
30 Kind of Indian meal bread
33 Outrageous act
36 High, in music
37 Accommodate
39 Work a fancy beading
40 Colorful words
43 Bushy clump
45 Exasperation
46 D'Urberville lass
48 Kind
51 Enjoyment
52 Distinctly bordered
53 One of the Hebrides
55 Net
56 Liquid measure
59 Lucky stroke: slang
60 Achieving one's purpose by artifice
61 Knowledge
62 Mediterranean island
63 Young eel
64 Miniature
65 Ready to joust
66 Lowest point
68 An American collaborationist
69 Was meddlesome
70 Superlative
71 Life-saving fluid
72 Large, spotted dog
73 Tasted: rare
74 Attitude
76 Accepted
78 Duke's title
80 Time devoted to religion
81 Schism
82 Aged man
84 Ill-boding
86 Soft cheese
88 Fiber plant
89 County in Oregon
90 Pulsate
91 Famed temple of Athena
92 Yearly payee
93 Becomes panicky
94 Hebrew letter
96 Weaken
97 Fabulous bird
98 Proved statement
99 Length of material
100 Legal advocate
101 Brown, sweet liquid
102 Michigan city
103 Compass point: abbr.
106 Word of honor
108 Hostility
111 Quell
112 Of sounds
114 Ancient bard
117 Italian coins
119 Submerge
120 Snow-runner
122 Old Persian
124 Affect
126 Fodder
127 Exist
129 Insect

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Find a Roof

She'll Enjoy Being Just A Grandma

By Martha Rhyne

WHILE Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan is busying himself with postwar business in Congress, his wife is going to be busy being a "grandma." Amy Ferguson Beltz (Mrs. Charles), with her three children, has moved to Long Island to be near her husband who's an aviation engineer at Roosevelt Field and Mrs. Ferguson is going to take advantage of this opportunity to exercise grandmotherly prerogatives and see them often.

The Beltz clan is an ideal family, according to Mrs. Ferguson; there's a little girl with an older brother to guide her and a younger brother to enjoy. "That's just the way families ought to be," Mrs. Ferguson says.

Amy Beltz found the housing situation in Long Island the same ogre it's alleged to be in Washington. When she went up there to look around, the usual channels—real estate and housing agencies—could give her no help. But she literally found her house in a luncheon shop. She ran into a woman who had a friend who had a friend who was happy to rent her house to a family with three children, since she had a couple of youngsters herself. You never know!

The Fergusons had a nice vacation during August, but a strenuous one, what with helping with the moving and seeing all their friends back home in Detroit.

Only mental exercise Mrs. Ferguson got while she was there, she declares, was a heavy mail one day that brought an invitation in French and a bulky telegram in Spanish. With the Senator on the West Coast and the dispatches in foreign languages looking so important, she hied herself to the attic, dragged down the French and Spanish books and began to translate. Turned out they weren't world-shaking, but for Myrtle Ferguson, they were fun.

ANOTHER Senate couple who'll be happy grandparents this fall are Senator and Mrs. Owen Brewster of Maine, whose son, Charles, a captain in the infantry, his wife and curly-haired daughter, Betsy, will come to Washington later this month to live for awhile. And they've found an apartment, too!

Charles Brewster has been overseas for 3½ years, first in Australia, then in Europe for the African, Italian, French and German campaigns. Young Mrs. Brewster, his childhood sweetheart, is the former Mildred Whitmore of Dexter, Maine, where both Senator Brewster and his son were born.

Being chief cook and bottle-washer at her new home on 21st st. hasn't left Mrs. Avra Warren much time to let her friends know she's been back in town for lo, these many months. When her husband returned from Panama, where he was our Ambassador, to take a position in the State Department here, she and her 14-year-old daughter, Anne, came along with him. It was then that the search for a roof to cover the Warren heads began.

Delightful Mrs. Warren says she stayed with all her family and all her friends, finally found a house. Since then, her job has been to keep it going, even when she couldn't find all the things she needed to perform that duty.

Harris & Ewing Photos

EXCHANGING PLEASANTRIES at a cocktail party at the Dominican Embassy are the newly-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, above, and Senora de Belt, wife of the Cuban Ambassador. Senor Castillo Najera is the former Mexican Ambassador to the United States. He will leave Washington for Mexico, via California, the middle of next week. The party was given in honor of Maj. Gen. F. C. Watson, USMC, and Mrs. Watson. In the picture at right, center, Brig. Gen. Rufus Lane, USMC, ret., and Mrs. W. W. Russell, wife of the former United States Minister to the Dominican Republic, talk about old times over food and drink at the Dominican Embassy party

BREATHING THE GOOD SALT AIR at Newport are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, above, who returned to the summer resort for a short holiday. The admiral is now stationed in Washington, and he will soon be returning here to resume his duties. The affianced couple, in lower picture, is Miss Barbara Jeanne Stanton, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John Hubert Stanton, Johnstown, Pa., and Lieut. David duBose Gaillard, 2d, AUS, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David St. Pierre Gaillard

Town Talk—

Santa Fe, N. Mex., Has Language All Its Own; Mrs. Hurley and Mrs. Dempsey Guide Tour

By Elizabeth Churchill

SANTA FE, N. Mex.—I hadn't been in Santa Fe for long before I discovered I must learn a vocabulary. Placita, arroyo, mesa, adobe, fiesta, and pueblos, Penitentes, Truchas, Chimayo and Frijoles. It wouldn't hurt to have a smattering of Spanish, too. It was all confusing at first, but you can learn soon enough and I think I learned most in one day. That was the day that Mrs. Jack Dempsey, wife of the Governor of New Mexico, took Ruth Hurley, Lizzy Tish and me on a jaunt across two mountain ranges.

We started at 10 in the morning and Lizzy Tish let out a shriek of delight when she saw the Governor's beautiful car, a snappy State trooper holding the door for her. "Oh," she said, "Now we can go as fast as we want because the man who gives you tickets is driving."

Across the desert and up the mountains we went with Gladys Dempsey and Joe Black, the trooper, being our guides and spinning weird legends we could hardly believe.

OUR first stop was at Chimayo, where the famous Chimayo blankets are made. In the top of a mountain was a teeny little town—altitude, 7000, population, 573, born, 1598. Little lop-sided adobe houses lined the only street. Every family weaves and farms. And it is in the land of the Penitentes.

I will have to tell you about the Penitentes. They are a cult so deeply religious that the psychologists would call them Flagelists. During Holy Week, they parade from one church to another, beating their bare backs with whips until the path is red with blood, and the culmination of their ceremony is the crucifixion of one of their members.

There is much legend concerning the crucifixion. Some say they actually nail the victim to the cross, and others say they are only tied. But it is known that sometimes the man dies. If he dies, his shoes are presented to his family and they are supposed to be honored.

THE little church at Chimayo is something we could never forget. Adobe and lop-sided as all the buildings, it has magnificently carved doors, partly falling off the hinges. The floor is just earth, and hanging on its walls are some old and valuable ancient religious paintings done on wood.

The altar is the expression of each individual who comes to pray. Everything from artificial flowers to Christmas tree trimmings adorn it and little messages to the departed are left here and there. Once a month a priest comes to hold mass there. Mrs. Dempsey told us that when Chief Justice and Mrs. Stone came there, Mrs. Stone made a sketch of it before she left.

It was almost with reluctance we left the little church with the two ancient cottonwood trees guarding its doorway.

From there we drove a mile or so to Truchas, the complementing Penitente village.

VISITORS are so rare in those places that the townsfolk stopped to gape and children peeked from doorways. There were several churches in Truchas and Gladys Dempsey told us, for that reason it was a feudin' town. Months didn't go by that there "wan't a shootin'" between the church brothers and it has been only recently that the State troopers have been able to make friends and bring some semblance of order.

We stopped on a mountain top to have our picnic lunch, looking down the valleys and canyons, sur-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Emily Lewis Becomes Bride In Rites Read at Leesburg

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8.—St. John's Catholic Church, Leesburg, was the scene of a lovely wedding at 4 o'clock this afternoon when Miss Emily Armstrong Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlos Lewis, Leesburg, became the bride of Maj. Robert. J. Wieland, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Wieland, Wilmette, Ill. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Michael F. Igoe.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an ivory faille gown made on bouffant lines with a fitted bodice and sweetheart neckline. The sleeves were long and her finger-tip tulle veil was attached to a Juliet cap trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and bouvardia.

The bride's matron of honor and only attendant was her cousin, Mrs. Henry O. Farr, jr., Washington. She wore dusty rose mousseline de soie, made with long sleeves and a full skirt. Her headdress was blue delphiniums and she carried a bouquet of blue delphiniums and fall flowers.

The best man was Lieut. Joseph D. Wentling, jr., AUS, Greensburg, Pa., and the ushers were Lieut. John Alexander, Maxwell Field, Ala., cousin of the bride, and Capt. Donald W. Morrison, jr., Indianapolis, Ind.

A reception at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. J. R. H. Alexander, followed the ceremony, after which Major and Mrs. Wieland left for a wedding trip, the latter wearing a grey wool dressmaker suit, with yellow print crepe blouse and black accessories. Her corsage was of orchids.

The bride is a graduate of Connecticut College for Women. In recent years, she has been active in Red Cross work, serving as chairman of the staff assistance corps of Loudoun County Chapter. Major Wieland recently returned from 20 months overseas duty during which time he saw service in North Africa and Italy with the 910th Field Artillery battalion of the Eighty-fifth "Custer" Division.

The popular bride has been widely entertained this week. Among the functions honoring her were a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Harrison and Miss Sara Harrison Wednesday evening at their home in Leesburg, a cocktail party on Thursday afternoon given by Mrs. G. Winthrop Sands preceding a buffet supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farrar for the wedding party and intimate friends, a luncheon at the Goose Creek Tavern Friday given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Farr, jr., a cocktail party Friday afternoon given by Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Williams and a dinner Friday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Orme, jr., at Greenfield Farm, near Leesburg.

Emmons—Clark

Yesterday afternoon in the Bethlehem Chapel of the National Cathedral Miss Caroline Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Clark, Washington, and Meridian, Miss., became the bride of Lieut. James William Emmons, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rome A. Emmons, Meridian, at a ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Meade Bolton MacBryde.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wore an aqua silk suit with matching hat and carried a white prayer book with small orchids and bouvardia. Mrs. Charles C. McCall, her only attendant, wore a rose crepe frock with hat to match and carried an old fashioned bouquet of pink asters.

Lieut. William Betser, USN, served as best man, and ushers were Lieut. Col. Thomas Corwin and Capt. Melville Collins.

Mrs. Emmons received the B.S. degree from the University of Maryland, and the M.S. degree from George Washington University. Lieutenant Emmons is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy.

David Gaillard, Miss Stanton Are Betrothed

The Rev. and Mrs. John Hubert Stanton, Johnstown, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Barbara Jeanne, to Lieut. David duBose Gaillard, 2d, AUS, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David St. Pierre Gaillard, Washington. No date has been set for the wedding.

The bride-elect is a student at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. Lieutenant Gaillard was graduated from St. Albans School, and was attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when he entered the Army. He recently left for duty in the Pacific.

He is a grandson of Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett and the late Mr. Blodgett, and of the late Col. and Mrs. David duBose Gaillard. The late Colonel Gaillard was a member of the commission which built the Panama Canal, and the Gaillard Cut, formerly Culebra Cut, was renamed in his honor.

West—Parmly

Col. and Mrs. Charles W. West announce the engagement of their daughter, Hortense Marie, to Cadet Eleazar Parmly 4th, son of Col. and Mrs. Parmly. The wedding will take place at West Point in June.

The bride-elect attended Immaculata Seminary and Junior College in Washington. Her father is professor of law at the United States Military Academy. Her fiance is a member of the class of 1946 at West Point.

Grossinger—Lavine

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grossinger, Scranton, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor J. Grossinger, to Stanley M. Lavine, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lavine, Washington.

MISS STANTON AND LIEUTENANT GAILLARD — Hessler

Deborah Kirk, Lieut. Solbert Repeat Vows in Christ Church

Christ Church, Georgetown, was the scene of a lovely wedding yesterday when Ensign Deborah Kirk, USNR, daughter of Vice Admiral and Mrs. Alan Goodrich Kirk, became the bride of Lieut. Peter Solbert, USNR, the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar Solbert, Rochester, N. Y. The Rev. John Anschutz performed the ceremony assisted by the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, jr. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore the ivory [illegible] wedding gown of her grandmother, Mrs. Frederick Chapin, with a tulle veil and lace cape. She carried white roses and bouvardia.

Mrs. John W. Appel, matron of honor for her sister, wore a period dress of powder blue faille with bandeau and bouquet of red roses. The other attendants, Miss Ronnie Solbert, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Joan Perkins and Mrs. George Hall, were dressed like Mrs. Appel.

Thomas Taylor was best man, and serving as ushers were Lieut. Alexander Hargreave, Lieut. William Billings, Lieut. Charles R. Stevenson, Lieut. Ralph R. Davidson, Robert Fearey, Laurence Tighe, jr., and Roger Kirk, brother of the bride.

Mrs. Kirk was gowned in rose crepe and Mrs. Solbert wore a dusty pink frock.

The bride was graduated from Madeira School and attended Vassar College. She was presented at the Court of St. James and made her debut here in 1940. In 1942, she entered the first enlisted class of Waves. Lieutenant Solbert is a graduate of Groton School and Yale University where he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Skull and Bones. He recently returned from three years' service in the Pacific and is on temporary duty in Washington.

Thompson—Owens

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Owens, Topeka, Kans., of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Nadine Solbert, sister of the bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rodger Thompson, Riverdale, Md., on August 25 in the First Christian Church, Honolulu, Hawaii. The couple will live in Honolulu.

The bride wore a white suit with white ginger flowers in her hair and a lei of white orchids and ginger flowers. Following the ceremony a reception took place at the La Hula Rumba Club.

Helena Fletcher Presented To Society at Garden Tea

First debutante of the autumn season is Miss Helena Shreve Fletcher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher, who was presented to society yesterday at Belgrove, her parents' country home in Leesburg, Va.

A large number of Washington friends motored down for the occasion, and among the 400 guests were representatives of the Virginia gentry from Middleburg, Warrenton and Leesburg.

It was a garden tea, Colonel and Mrs. Fletcher and their daughter standing in the shade of age-old oak trees to welcome their guests.

Wore Filmy White

The debutante wore a filmy white frock made with a bouffant skirt and off-the-shoulder neckline edged in silver sequins. She carried an arm bouquet of red roses.

Mrs. Fletcher's gown was of oyster white crepe accented in gold and with it she wore a wide brown horsehair hat.

Miss Fletcher, who was graduated in June from Oldfields School, had staying with her for the weekend a trio of former schoolmates—the Misses Jean McCloud, Janet Hayes, Philadelphia, and Carol Gouverneur, Rochester, N. Y.

Washington Girls Attend

Among Washington debutantes at the party were Miss Clare Fahnestock, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, who is just back from Newport with her parents, and Miss Joan Exnicios, daughter of Maj. Marshall Exnicios and granddaughter of Mrs. Charles V. Wheeler, who will have her coming-out party later this year.

Gen. George C. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, whose country home is at Leesburg, had been invited, and others from the military were Gen. and Mrs. Omar Bradley. Neighbors from Washington who had been asked were Capt. and Mrs. James O. Gawne, Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, Comdr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Max Kauffmann and Mrs. J. Harry Covington.

Miss Fletcher will leave the end of the month for Boston, where she will attend school.

Mexican Envoy Verifies Rumor

The oft-rumored report that the Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera would return to his country to serve as Minister of Foreign Affairs has been verified by the envoy, just returned from a trip to Mexico City.

Next week he will leave for his new post. But first he will go to Los Angeles to attend elaborate festivities by Mexican residents celebrating the 135th anniversary of Mexican Independence. Events there are planned for September 15 and 16.

Senora de Castillo Najera will remain in Washington until the latter part of next week when she will leave for Mexico City. Accompanying her will be her children and grandchildren.

Rename Hospital

Mrs. Vinson To Christen Victory Ship

By Marie McNair

MRS. Fred Vinson, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury will have "her day" come Wednesday.

It will begin when a special train pulls out of Union Station in the morning with Mrs. Vinson and the Secretary aboard, some other members of the Cabinet and their wives and a small group from Capitol Hill as guests.

Mrs. Vinson

They'll be bound for Baltimore where Roberta Vinson will sponsor the launching of the Lynchburg Victory, scheduled to leave the docks at the Bethlehem-Fairfield yards at 3:45 amid cheers and whistles and a dousing in champagne.

Both before and after the ceremony there'll be parties for the ship's sponsor—a luncheon to precede the event and a cocktail party later, both to be held at the Hotel Belvedere.

It has long been one of Roberta Vinson's cherished ambitions to christen a ship and she frankly admits she's already tremendously excited about it. Nobody could have been more disappointed when she had to turn down the opportunity last year because of illness.

THE Lynchburg Victory is named for the typically Southern town in Virginia, and for her matrons of honor Mrs. Vinson will have two Lynchburg war mothers who between them have sent 16 sons off to war.

There's Mrs. Hudson who has 10 sons with fine war records, three of whom served in the first World War, and seven who participated in the one just ended. Mrs. Drumheller's six sons were all in the service of World War II. One made the supreme sacrifice on D-Day last year.

It's a pity that young Fred, jr., won't be on hand when his mother plays her part in this impressive ceremony. But he's on the West Coast preparing to take off for Pacific duty as a gunner on a B-29.

Like all boys—he's just 20—the Vinson offspring is anxious to see action. He missed the actual fighting almost by hours, for he was set for flight into the Pacific skies when news of the surrender came. However, in a recent letter to his mother, he told her he still had hopes, if only for patrol duty.

AND SPEAKING of the elder son of the Vinsons reminds me of an amusing story Roberta Vinson once told me.

The Vinsons' housekeeper, who practically raised the Vinson boys, and adores them both, was serving dinner one night to Sergeant Fred and several of his friends from his own squadron, one of them a lieutenant.

"Serve the lieutenant first," suggested the Secretary of the Treasury. "Indeed," replied Eva, the faithful retainer, "we'll pull no rank around here!"

TO THOSE who remember the well-loved Admiral Mark Bristol, this paragraph will have some interest.

A portrait of the admiral is to be flown to Turkey, where it will be hung in a place of honor in the American Hospital of Istanbul.

It has just become known, too, that the hospital has been renamed—will be called the Bristol Hospital in honor of the Admiral, High Commissioner to Turkey for eight years following World War I.

The honor comes late. But the adage says "Better late than never." For it was Admiral Bristol who crusaded for endowment funds for the hospital to make it one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the Near East.

Miss Arthur Is Married

The First Baptist Church was the scene yesterday of the marriage of Miss Helen B. Arthur, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Arthur, Boulder, Colo., and Joseph V. Adair, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Adair, Durant, Okla. The Rev. R. Edward Dowey performed the ceremony. A reception in honor of the couple will be held next week by Dr. Paul F. Douglass, president of American University where Mr. Adair is a student-veteran under the National Service Officers' Training Program.

The bride wore a soft gray suit. Wallace Reid, student-veteran at American University, served as best man.

Mrs. Adair is dean of the Washington College of Law and teaches law to the veterans at American University.

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Briton to Decorate Fitch; Annapolis Weddings Many

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 8.—Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, will be awarded the decoration as Knight Commander of the British Empire according to an announcement made during the week. The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will present the award at a ceremony of investiture in the British Embassy, it was disclosed.

Admiral Fitch was decorated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, president of the provisional government of France, with the French Legion of Honor award and the Croix de Guerre with palms, when the French leader visited the Naval Academy recently.

Comdr. C. Russell Burke, aide to Admiral Fitch, received the French Legion of Honor award on August 28.

Weddings continue in the forefront of social activities in Annapolis.

Miss Betty Lee Kugler, daughter of Mrs. E. Virginia Kugler, Washington, D. C., was married to Capt. Harold R. Loftus USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Loftus, of Weems Creek, Annapolis, at 3 p. m. Sunday in the College Avenue Baptist Church here. The Rev. W. C. Wood officiated.

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was given at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dashiell, Sylvan Shores.

After a honeymoon in New York, the couple will reside in Washington, D. C.

The First Presbyterian Church was the scene of the wedding Friday evening of Miss Elizabeth May Hobbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Hobbs, Annapolis, to Pfc. Thomas Ern Morrisson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Morrisson of Chevy Chase. The Rev. Burrett Eaton McBee performed the ceremony.

After a wedding trip the bridegroom will report to Miami, Fla., for further duty.

Ensign Takes Bride

Miss Betty Summerall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Summerall, Waycross, Ga., and Ensign Jerome Addison Lee, jr., USN, son of Comdr. Jerome Addison Lee, USN, and Mrs. Lee, Annapolis and Washington, were married in the Naval Academy Chapel by the Rev. E. Melville Powers.

A reception at the Naval Academy Officers' Club followed the ceremony.

Miss Ann Sears was hostess at a bridal shower for Miss Jean Gray, whose marriage to Clifford G. Reeder will take place this month.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Carroll Worthington entertained informally Wednesday from 8 to 10 p. m. at their home in honor of Dr. James J. Coale, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Annapolis, and Mrs. Coale. The Coales, who are now residents of St. Petersburg, Fla., have been visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Libbey, wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. Blaine Libbey, jr., USN, and their daughters Anne Elizabeth and Mary Dee, and Mrs. Libbey's twin sister, Miss Barbara Anne Thomson left by plane Sunday for Seattle, Wash., where Commander Libbey is stationed.

Receives Promotion Overseas

Miss Thomson will return to Annapolis the latter part of September after visiting in Washington, Oregon and California. The Libbeys have been making their home here with Mrs. Libbey's parents, Prof. and Mrs. Earl J. Thomson.

Maj. Charles E. Myers, Annapolis, has received a cablegram from his son, Capt. Henry B. Myers, in Paris, France acquainting him with the news of his promotion to captain.

The recently announced program for the observance of the 109th anniversary of the founding of the Naval Academy, to be observed during the period from October 7 through October 13, 1945, is of much interest to the Navy people on the station and many members of Annapolis society.

The big day of the celebration will be Wednesday, October 10, the actual centenary of the founding of the academy, which will be marked by an all-day program of appropriate ceremonies and drills.

A memorial stone will be dedicated at 3 p. m., followed at 4 p. m., by a brigade review, with three color guards of midshipmen wearing the uniforms of distinctive naval periods, 1845, 1870 and 1900. These guards will symbolize the midshipmen of past generations reviewing those of the present.

Admiral Will Speak

There will be a formal stag dinner in Memorial Hall at 7 p. m., with Rear Admiral Watt Tyler Cluverius, USN, ret., a former commandant of midshipmen, as the speaker. Mrs. Fitch, wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will give a dinner in honor of the wives of those dining in Memorial Hall.

At 9 p. m., there will be a midshipmen's hop in costume. Young ladies with midshipmen will be asked to wear dresses in styles worn during the ninteenth century.

Saturday, October 13, has been set aside as Naval Academy Graduates' Day and will be marked by the laying of the corner stone of the Alumni House, Ogle Hall, and the Navy-Penn State football game.

The corner stone will be laid at 11 a. m. After a buffet luncheon, the graduates will form on Holland Field, facing the Thompson Stadium, with the oldest class on the left near the Severn River.

A midshipmen's hop in Dahlgren Hall the night of October 13 will close the celebration program.

According to an announcement by the Academy officials these tentative plans are subject to change before the celebration date.

Prof. Donald W. Lee, Department of English, History, and Government, United States Naval Academy, and Miss Doris Anne Dunkle, Sunbury, Pa., were married in Christ Church, Norristown, Pa., yesterday afternoon.

The bride was graduated from Northwestern and has done newspaper work. Professor Lee taught at Penn State and the Pennsylvania Military College before coming to the Naval Academy. The couple will reside at 230 Prince George st.

Wedding Trip Takes Bells Through South

Miss Barbara Gableman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Gableman, yesterday afternoon became the bride of Maj. Gordon Flint Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Bell, Lake Forest, Ill., at a ceremony performed by the Rev. Clyde Brown in All Souls Memorial Church. A reception followed the ceremony, after which the couple left on a Southern wedding trip. They will live in Washington for the next few months.

Hessler
MRS. GORDON FLINT BELL
. . . Marriage rites yesterday

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white marquisette gown with flounces around the hoop skirt. A cap of chantilly lace held her fingertip veil. She carried white roses and orchids.

Mrs. Taylor Chewning, jr., matron of honor, wore a white marquisette gown with a large white horsehair hat with deep rose velvet bow. She carried rose asters.

Other attendants were Mrs. Enos Ray, Mrs. Richard West, Miss Julia Barnes and Miss Kate Roberts. They wore white marquisette with large purple hats.

Alexander C. Bell, jr., was best man for his brother, and ushers were Col. Frank McCarthy, Lieut. Col. John Cabell, Lieut. Uri Balcom Grannis, jr., and Maj. Robert Hurt.

Mrs. Bell was graduated from Potomac and Madeira Schools and attended Bennett Junior College. Major Bell attended Princeton University and is now assigned to the War Department, General Staff.

Mrs. Hurley Guides Tour

Continued from Page 1

rounded by wild flowers nourished from the mountain stream.

After lunch we sped down the little dirt roads, down down to the desert floor, and then we began to climb again, now in deep gorges and now on top of them. An hour or so and we had left one world for another.

This was the Pueblo Indian country, but the Indians had gone centuries before. It was a dead world.

THIS was Frijoles, the land of the ancient cliff dwellers. From the verdant river bottom where the crops had been raised you looked up the cliffs of porous rock with its caves and little cliff houses. The guide said we stood above the ruins of the meeting rooms, dug beneath the ground and built in astonishing modern fashion, and let our imagination wander about these people who lived before Christ.

A long explosion startled us back to 1945. "That's Los Alamos," our guide said. "They're still working on the atomic bomb." Los Alamos was only 50 miles away.

We drove home in a sand storm. The dust rising from the arroyos, which are dry river beds, looked like rising steam. Dimly we saw the Black Mesa, an isolated mountain with its cone chopped off in the early world where both Indians and Spaniards fled for protection from revolts and wars.

On our way, Trooper Black honked admonishing toots on the horn at derelict motorists, and Lizzy Tish begged him to arrest some of the poor souls, but he didn't.

Harris & Ewing
MARRIED IN LEESBURG yesterday was Mrs. Robert J. Wieland, the former Miss Emily Armstrong Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlos Lewis, Leesburg, Va. Major Wieland, AUS, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wieland, Wilmette, Ill. The ceremony took place at St. John's Catholic Church. (Story on Page 1)

Grateful for American Aid

Dutch Women Literally Starved For Reading Matter on Styles

The feminine population in the Netherlands is literally starved for reading matter, especially women's magazines. Despite the fact that there is no money or materials for new clothes they have a yen for fashion tips.

Their Needs Myriad

When R. H. Mansfield, treasurer, American Relief for Holland, member agency of the National War Fund, went to that war-devastated country recently a man took him aside and said, "If only you would send my wife a copy of Vogue or some other similar magazine, even if it is 2 or 3 years old, she would be your friend for life," he said. "I ask this as a special favor from a friend."

Dresses Are Threadbare

Reminded that his wife could not purchase anything seen in such magazines and that styles would be outmoded, the man replied, "That doesn't matter. Our women are hungry for reading material, especially pertaining to women's styles and activities."

Dutch women of means and background as well as the less fortunate ones still are feeling the effects of five years of German occupation and its accompanying brutalities. Money makes no difference. Their dresses are threadbare from daily use. Often they have only one. One lady, a former classmate of Princess Juliana, had one dress which she wore to work at a relief organization. She donned the same dress for a concert at the Hague. Another woman is reasonably well to do and has a doctor of law degree. Yet, she too has only one worn dress. She is typical of thousands of others who need clothes. The shoe condition is very bad; children go barefoot or wear shoes of pieces of cloth.

Mansfield observed that wherever he went the clothing situation was unbelievably bad. This applies to bedding, furniture and household equipment as well as wearing apparel. One day he called on the acting mayor of Amsterdam, and found that his shirt was frayed, his socks full of holes and he wore a pair of shoes on which the soles pulled back.

A captain, who before the war headed a clothing factory, invited Mansfield to spend the night with him and his family at Almelo. All during the occupation the captain worked closely with the underground. Not even his children knew that he slipped back to his own house at night. Throughout the war the family sheltered Allied fliers, risking their lives to do so. Now the captain's wife, a charming woman educated in Paris, shows the effects of the war, and unfortunately the strain is apparent in the children.

Embarrassed by Poverty

Not only the women but the entire war-weary population is hungry for information of the outside world. They all wanted to know what they could do with no machinery, rolling stock, food or clothing. Six young men stopped dancing to hang on every word Mansfield breathed about America and the outside world. Around Almelo where he attended a dance with the captain he was visiting, Mansfield found the people extremely discouraged and surprised that the people of America should be interested in their problems.

In all sections of Holland Mansfield found the people in dire need. Yet the most significant things he noticed were that the people were embarrassed terribly to find themselves in the position where they required relief, which they must accept because of their great need; all felt that no Dutchman should ask for help; that they were ashamed to have an American see their country in a mess and to see their bewilderment or distress.

Other impressions received by Mansfield are the great generosity of the people who insisted that he drink their last drop of wine; that the population is tired, dazed, nervous and suffering from shock; that they feel alone and forgotten now that the Allied armies have gone. They feel a little hopeless about where and how to begin to rebuild their country; their jailor is gone but they still remain isolated.

The longer he remained in Holland the more conscious he became of the deep affection the entire populace holds for the royal family. Above all, Mansfield was impressed with the sincere gratitude the people evidenced in their conversations as well as headlines in the paper "America Has Not Forgotten Us."

Luncheon to Open Di-Ma-Va Season

Di-Ma-Va Club will open the fall season with a luncheon in the Colony Room, Ambassador Hotel, Thursday at 12:30 p. m.

Hostesses for the luncheon will be Mrs. Norris Reed and Mrs. Ralph Andreas. The business meeting will be conducted by Mrs. F. G. McCann, president.

Mrs. Cowell Visits Home In Upperville

By Nina Carter Tabb

Mrs. T. Richard Cowell, Washington, spent the past weekend at her Virginia home, Sunny Side, Upperville, and entertained a number of friends at supper Sunday evening.

Mrs. R. Julian Roszel, Baltimore, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gaither, at their home, Kentfield, near Middleburg. Mrs. Roszel's son, Sergt. David Roszel, USAAC, spent the weekend at Kentfield with his mother.

Mrs. R. Julian Roszel, jr., and her son, Julian 3d, and her daughter, Merry, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. L. Roszel and their sons, Denny and Branch, all of Baltimore, motored to Virginia Monday to see Mrs. Roszel, sr., and had a family picnic at Taylor's Hole on Goose Creek. They visited their aunt, Mrs. Nathaniel Morison at Welbourne in the afternoon and had dinner with Miss Elizabeth Lemmon before returning to Baltimore that evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich Dudley, jr., and their son, Aldrich 3d, Fredericksburg, arrived Saturday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich Dudley at their summer home near Bluemont.

Fletchers In Alexandria

Mrs. J. Armistead Carter, Norfolk, her son, J. Armistead Carter, jr., and her daughter, Miss Ashley Carter, spent Labor Day at Crednal, near Upperville. They are now in Alexandria, staying at Mrs. Carter's old home there.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fletcher, Upperville, spent the past weekend with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Herbert Bryant at their home near Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Noland, Richmond, are being congratulated on the arrival of a son at the Medical Center Hospital, Richmond, on Wednesday, August 29. They have named the baby Eugene, jr. Mrs. Noland was formerly Miss Nell Osburn, daughter of the Rev. Herbert Osburn of Leesburg. Her mother was formerly Miss Fannie Beverley of The Plains. Little Eugene has scores of relatives in Loudoun and Fauquier Counties who will be interested in his arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harland Crowell will entertain at a luncheon party today at their Virginia home near Aldie.

Visit Their Cousins

Mrs. Lawrence Miller, Miss Bertha Randolph and Miss Nela Randolph, Casanova, were the guests of their cousins, Miss Margueretta Turner and Miss Edith Corse at their home, Westwood, near Middleburg, the past week.

Entertain at Luncheon

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Tartiere entertained a few friends at luncheon a few days ago at their home, Glenora, near Middleburg. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gould Shaw and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Thomas, Warrenton; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dancer, The Plains, and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. William Hulbert, Middleburg.

Paratrooper George Kernan, jr., Thirteenth Airborne Division, who arrived in this country last week from Frante, is spending leave with his mother, Mrs. John Rawlings, and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Skinker Kernan, at their home at The Plains.

Father Gives Ruth Markley In Marriage

Yesterday evening Grace Reformed Church was the scene of the marriage of Miss Ruth E. Markley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Markley, Washington, and Sergt. Lee E. Buckner, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe E. Buckner, Asheville, N. C. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white satin gown with a cascade of ruffles forming a train. Her veil of illusion was held by a Juliet cap of seed pearls and she carried a prayer book with stephanotis.

Mrs. Ralph H. Heitmuller was matron of honor for her sister. Mrs. Charles B. McLendon was bridesmaid. They wore gowns of ice blue satin with bouquets and headdresses of yellow gladioli.

Carroll Buckner served as his brother's best man and ushers were William K. Markley, brother of the bride, and R. Jay Gardner.

Mrs. Markley wore a dubonnet gown with matching accessories and a Rubiin lily corsage. Mrs. R. Jay Gardner, the bridegroom's sister, who received with the bride's mother, wore an aqua and black gown with a corsage of yellow roses.

After a short wedding trip the bride will return to Washington to await her husband's discharge from the service.

Ridgways Announce Approaching Rites

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stanley Ridgway announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary S. Ridgway, to A. Scott Hutchison, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Clay Hutchison, Edgewater Park, N. J.

The wedding will take place Wednesday evening in the Wisconson Avenue Baptist Church.

MRS. LEE E. BUCKNER
. . . marriage rites yesterday

Sergeant Zevin Takes Bride

Mrs. David B. Nathanson, Washington and Baltimore, Md, announces the marriage of her daughter, Bonnie Ruth, to S/Sergt. Albert A. Zevin, USAATC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zevin, Philadelphia, Pa., on September 2.

Miss Nathanson, a native Washingtonian, is a student at George Washington University where she is a member of Phi Sigma Sigma Sorority. She is now employed in the Treasury Department. Sergeant Zevin is stationed at Washington National Airport.

Make Known Betrothal

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Bette N. Richards, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Nogard, Butternut Spring, Valparaiso, Ind., to Lieut. Col. Geoffrey D. W. Court, M. C., R. A. Riseley, Berkshire, England. The wedding will take place in late September in England.

Maj. Harrison Takes Bride, Miss Andrews

Last evening in St. Alban's Church Miss Marian MacGill Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard MacGill Andrews, Twin Islands, British Columbia, became the bride of Maj. Elmer Carlton Harrison, son of Mr. and John Frank Harrison, Kinston, N. C., at a ceremony performed by the Rev. C. T. Warner. The couple will live in Washington where Major Harrison is stationed.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Richard Andrews, jr., and wore a brocaded satin gown with long train and finger-tip veil. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis.

Mrs. Reynolds Condon, matron of honor, wore an eggshell silk dress with gold stripes and carried red roses. Miss Tonie Wong was bridesmaid and wore a coral silk gown with gold stripes. She carried a bouquet of talisman roses.

Maj. John M. White, jr., AUS, served as best man, and ushers were Col. Edward J. McNally, USA; Comdr. Arthur L. Benedict, USN, and Maj. Oland D. Russell, AUS.

A reception at the Wardman Park followed the ceremony. The bride's mother received the guests in a fuchsia chiffon gown.

Major Harrison is a graduate of Duke University.

How Would You Change Your Face —if you could?

Read and SEE how Plastic Surgery takes years off the prematurely-aged face, reshapes the ill-formed nose, corrects scrawny neck, excessive wrinkles, protruding ears and other feature defects. Fascinating book, "YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE", gives 6 famous Plastic Surgeon's answers to many commonly asked questions. 86 "before and after" photos. Yours, post-paid, in plain wrapper, only . . . 25c.
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What Bayer Aspirin does in a glass of water, it also does in your stomach—to bring you amazingly swift relief of ordinary headache, neuritic, neuralgic pain.

Pain relief can't begin until the tablet you take dissolves in your stomach. To see for yourself how quickly Bayer Aspirin acts, drop one in a glass of water. "Clock" its disintegration. Within *two seconds*, it will start. The same happens in your stomach. Result: the quick relief you want.

The *unmatched* aspirin experience of Bayer scientists also means reliable relief. Bayer is the *only* aspirin that has been used successfully by millions of people for over 40 years!

It pays to *buy by name* when you want pain relief. Always ask for *Bayer* Aspirin —not merely for "aspirin" alone.

3 STEPS INSTEAD OF ONE

Here's how Bayer Aspirin gets its 2-Second disintegrating action!

Even though aspirin powder can be obtained from outside suppliers, it is not used in *Bayer* tablets. Instead, every grain of Bayer aspirin is made in Bayer's own laboratories. Similarly, even though aspirin tablets could be made from aspirin powder in its original state, the process Bayer uses requires *three* steps instead of only *one:*

1. Bayer makes its own aspirin powder, tests it, compresses it into giant tablets (like the above), 18 times larger than normal.
2. These "giants" are reduced again to powder—which is passed through a fine screen.
3. After the "binder" is added the familiar Bayer tablets bearing the famous cross are made.

This painstaking 3-way operation gives Bayer Aspirin astonishingly fast disintegrating action—an action *so swift* Bayer Aspirin starts to work almost the instant you take it.

Always ask for *Genuine*
BAYER ASPIRIN

Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl, 16, Who Claims Keen Sense of Humor And Rapier Wit, Is Slapped by Her Brother, Who Calls Her Unkind; Could He Be Right?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a girl 16 in the 11th grade of school. I have a keen sense of humor and can be quite witty, so I am told by many. But I can also be very catty with my humor.

I say things to people that are painfully truthful about themselves, but I always say those things as a joke and most people ignore them, or so I had always thought. I am hardly ever in an argument, a real argument, with anybody outside my family and I can't remember having a fight with anybody since the eighth grade.

Thinks Brother Is Poor Sport

HOWEVER, the other day my brother and I were arguing and he started shouting at me, so I said, "If I had to be you I'd commit suicide." Actually I didn't mean it, nor was I trying to be funny. I was just trying to put him in his place. He is a year younger than I but a foot taller. Anyway, he slapped me so hard and fast that I toppled over.

He said I was mean and catty, always hurting somebody's feelings, but that they were afraid to tell me about it. I think he is a very poor sport, who can't take any kind of criticism without getting sore. But here is my question: Was he right in saying I am mean and catty, always hurting other people's feelings? I've never thought I was. I am quite popular in school, get good marks and belong to quite a few clubs, but maybe he was right. What do you think? W. T.

Guilty as Charged, Her Story Proves

DEAR W. T.: You admit the following: 1. You say things to people that are painful truths about themselves. 2. You say these things as a joke, i. e., as something done to excite laughter. 3. You can be (which means you've proved it) very catty, i. e., slyly spiteful, with your tongue.

So how can you possibly doubt your brother's accusation that you are mean, i. e., contemptibly unkind, and addicted to the practice of hurting other people's feelings? You are guilty as charged, in my opinion, judged by your own candid testimony.

Her Open Mind Is Commendable

HOWEVER, it is to your credit that you are willing to take stock of yourself through disinterested eyes; and I think you owe a debt of gratitude to your brother, if his knock-down slap—in return for your very crude jibe,—has jarred you out of your smartaleck complacency and put you in a mood to walk softly in the field of human relations hereafter.

To give you a helpful slant on yourself, let's examine, first, your claim to a keen sense of humor. Humor, the mental faculty of noting, expressing or appreciating ludicrous elements in a situation, also embraces broad human sympathies and a kindly attitude toward the comic, incongruous, or pathetic. Humor sweetens the behavior of him who has it and if your sense of humor were well developed, your tongue wouldn't drip disparaging sallies.

Churchill Fine Exemplar of Wit

AS for your being quite witty, I wouldn't know. Wit is defined as mental alertness, supported by a lively fancy and a gift for clever expression. Winston Churchill is witty and also endowed with a great fund of humor in the true sense,—whatever you may think of his politics. But if your fighting words to your brother are a sample of what you call wit, then you have no more wit than you have humor.

You are simply a bad mannered girl, whose social specialty is spectacular rudeness to make people gasp and giggle and wince. Turn over a new leaf, with these words of Ralph Waldo Trine as a guide: "Do you wish for kindness? Be kind! Do you wish for truth? Be true! What you give of love, you receive. Your life is a reflex of you!" M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Bachrach

ARLINGTON HOME is planned by Mrs. Lawrence Jacobsen, whose marriage to Lieutenant Jacobsen, USNR, took place Friday at St. Thomas' Church. She is the former Julia Adelaide Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Balch Mills. Her husband is the son of John Martin Jacobsen, Racine, Wis., and the late Mrs. Jacobsen. A reception took place at the Sulgrave Club following the ceremony

Peace Challenge to Families, Mrs. H. H. Arnold Declares

War's end finds wives and mothers of AAF men organized and ready to undertake educational aid for the children of those who are prisoners or who will not return, Mrs. Henry H. Arnold declared yesterday. As president of the National Association of Air Forces Women, she outlined the challenge which peace day has brought.

"To most women," Mrs. Arnold declared, "the coming of peace means that their men are coming home. It means that families will be reunited and that we will see those who went away boys return to us as men. The deep gratitude which each of us feels about the return of loved ones is multiplied millions of times all over the world. I am thankful that as a woman I can help bind up the wounds of war. I know that the wives and mothers of Army Air Forces men and those of the men of the other services want to do their full part in the duty as well as the happiness of today and tomorrow. This is something more than enjoyment of the thrill of the homecoming of those we love. There is future assignment to service for us as real as that our men gave on many battlefronts.

"Peace day does not find women of Army Air Forces' men unprepared. We know that what we can do will be needed not only by the men who return, but by the wives and children of those killed in action or who have been prisoners.

"Seeing to it that those who need it get the aid to which they are entitled and the educational advantages they merit is an immediate obligation. Such groups as the National Association of Air Forces Women and the Army Air Forces Society have been soundly organized and will expand into every corner of the country to discover what needs to be done and to work with proper agencies in seeing that the need is met.

"We hope our trained volunteers will be used in these other agencies, carrying on the tradition of national service which our men so firmly established. With God's help we shall work to deserve as individuals and as a united people the victory in which we share."

Orientation School

The first session of an orientation school for new members of the Voteless D. C. League of Women Voters will be held Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. at the YWCA, 17th and K sts. Mrs. Eugene Duffield, who is conducting the "Know Your League" courses will describe the background and program of the national and District leagues.

Gossip Centers Around Husband for Elizabeth

By Charles A. Smith

London (INS).—Finding a husband for pretty Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain, heiress-presumptive to the ancient British throne, has become one of London's favorite parlor games.

Princess Elizabeth

Court gossip and social chitchat have been spurred by two denials of romance within a month.

Speculation about Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium while King Leopold is forbidden to enter the country, never got very far. Charles is a handsome man and his position in Belgium fairly secure, but he is twice as old as Elizabeth, nearly 42.

But only this week, Buckingham Palace was forced to say that repeated visits of tall, blond and handsome Philip of Greece to royal social functions did not mean that anything serious had developed between him and Elizabeth.

Philip would not present any age objections, he is just 22, about two years older than Elizabeth. But his family's throne is rather shaky.

Against Early Marriage

King George and Queen Elizabeth are said to be extremely critical of current gossip which attempts to link the name of their daughter with members of foreign royal or former royal houses whose future status is highly problematical.

The unassuming King and Queen are reported to be against any early marriage for their daughter, certainly not before her twenty-first birthday.

Elizabeth still has not completed the exhaustive education mapped for her by Queen Mother Mary for the day when she will succeed her father.

The King and Queen are said to share the feeling of the majority of the British people that a break should be made with "tradition" and the Princess should select her future consort from a list of possible British eligibles. Court circles put little stock in revival of reports that Elizabeth might choose an American for her husband.

Must Marry Protestant

The war also has swept many of the royal houses of Europe from their throne. This age-old "marrying-market" is hardly to be considered, especially since the choice must be narrowed to a Protestant, as "defender of the Anglican faith" she would automatically be barred from succession if she married a Catholic.

Elizabeth has given no sign that she is aware of the buzz of talk attempting to marry her off. Certainly she knows all the young men linked with her name, but it is doubtful if she has ever thought of them as a potential husband, at least not at this stage.

"Lizbet" or "Betts," as she is sometimes called by the family is a young woman of firm mind. When she reached 18 she became, like all Britons, eligible for national service. But her father announced that training to be Queen occupied enough of Elizabeth's time and was of sufficient national interest to exempt her from auxiliary military service or war work.

Nervousness Has Disappeared

But it did not surprise those who knew the young Princess that a little while later the palace announced that the King "had been pleased to grant an honorary commission as second subaltern in the ATS to her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth." She worked hard at her war work and dirtied her face and hands working on military vehicles just like any other girl.

The Princess' life is extremely regulated; she is carefully shepherded through her daily routine and never permitted for a moment to forget that she is heiress-presumptive to the throne.

Her one-time nervousness has long since disappeared. She displays every evidence of becoming a great royal lady with all the imperiousness surrounding her name and status in this kingdom.

During the past few years, Elizabeth's public life has been a round of opening bazaars, receiving bouquets, making little speeches, and traveling with her mother and father to other official functions.

Private Life Hidden

She has taken over more and more of the minor chores of the royal family's public life. She even takes the salute at minor military functions. Her hand wave is only slightly less "royal" than that of her mother and her bearing is already almost as queenly.

Close observers perceive other steps in her education. The gradual wearing of grown-up hats, the appearance of just a bit more jewelry, including heirloom pieces, the carrying of a large pocketbook instead of the schoolgirlish affairs of last year, and the general adoption of adult styles in hairdressing, makeup and clothes.

At the strict request of her parents, her private life is hidden from the public and little appears about her in print beyond the recording of her public appearances.

But Elizabeth is known to be a high-spirited girl who thoroughly enjoys herself at the intimate week-end dances and parties at Windsor Castle and elsewhere.

Her pictures do not do her justice, at least the photographs which show a rather large, plain young woman with a commanding appearance. Actually she is finely made, slight and rather small. She has a perfect English complexion and, according to any standards, is a very pretty girl.

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Chevy Chase Garden Club Opens Season

Chevy Chase, D. C., Garden Club will meet at the home of Mrs. R Claude Wright, Silver Spring, Md., tomorrow, with Mrs. Perley G. Nutting and Mrs. Lewis S. Pendleton as assisting hostesses.

Mrs. Perley G. Nutting will continue as president with Mrs Edward I. Mullins as first vice president; Mrs. Eber B. Woodruff, second vice president and historian; Mrs. Samuel G. Keery, recording secretary; Mrs. Claude Wright, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joseph H. Gilliher, treasurer, and Mrs. Bessie C. Kennedy, parliamentarian.

The following have been named as chairmen: Mrs. Charles H. Cross, membership; Mrs. Jaye E. Fitzgerald, program; Mrs. Paul J. Christian, hospitality; Mrs. Lewis S. Pendleton, exhibition; Mrs. E. N. Bunting, publicity; Mrs. Laurehce E. Voorhees, materials; Mrs. Eli Swavely, home for incurables; Mrs. Paul S. Anderson, cheerio; Mrs. Frank E. Meloy, transportation; Mrs. Edward I. Mullins, year book; Mrs. Edward S. Holland, librarian; Mrs. Bessie C. Kennedy, citizens association; Mrs. George Hart, ways and means, and Mrs. Robert W. Chaffee, scrap book.

As members of the American Horticultural Society and the Potomac Rose Society every effort will be directed toward the support and development of gardening. Flowers brought to the monthly meetings will continue to be distributed to servicemen's hospitals in this area.

The program for this meeting will feature a gardening quiz conducted by Mrs. Jay E. Fitzgerald as well as discussions on gardens.

Odd Bits of Fabric Make Lampshades

Odd bits of salvaged fabric, preferably some high-twist woven cotton in stripes, checks or floral patterns can be used successfully to recover old wire lampshade frames. Dramatic details, easily achieved on the sewing machine, may then be added to tie in with the decor of the room.

Even if you are a beginner at sewing you can master the latest remodeling and fabric-saving tricks by taking a few lessons at your local sewing center. Best results in lampshade making are obtained by using fabric pieces on the bias as it helps to achieve skin-tight fit.

Helen Bradley Becomes Bride

Last Sunday afternoon at the Wallace Memorial Presbyterian Church, Miss Helen Martha Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Bradley, Washington and California, Md., became the bride of Franklin Bryan Seville, Pittsburgh, Pa., at a ceremony performed by the Rev. C. E. Hawthorne assisted by the Rev. G. H. Seville, uncle of the bridegroom. After a wedding trip to Virginia Beach the couple will live in Washington where the bridegroom is with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The bride, gowned in blue velvet with matching accessories, was attended by Miss Gloria Kruze who was also dressed in blue. Herman Groom served as best man. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Hollins Alumnae, Students Invited To Tea Tuesday

Mrs. W. Douglas Clark will entertain at tea Tuesday from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. at her home for alumnae of Hollins College and a group of Washington girls who will enter the college this fall. Assisting Mrs. Clark will be Mrs. Charles P. Reynolds, Mrs. William R. Saunders, Mrs. Robert Mason De Shazo, Mrs. Ewing H. Buysse, Mrs. Harry W. Harris and Miss Alice Bandy.

Among students who will attend are the Misses Mary Katharine Carr, Charmian Griffin, Virginia Byrd Hart, Dorothy Rose Mayo, Margaret Pence, Marjorie Ann Ramsey, Josephine Robinson, Isabel Robinson, Lindsey Pendleton Shade and Patricia Moreell.

Mothers of the students and all Hollins graduates are invited to the affair.

OES to Meet

Bethlehem chapter, OES, will meet Tuesday at headquarters.

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Elation Face Powder—in shades to match your complexion. $3.

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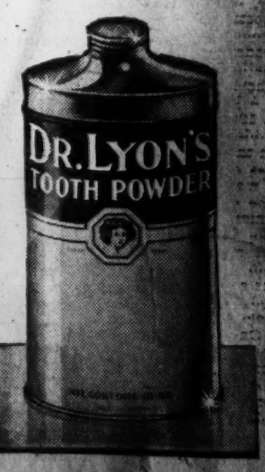

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COLLEGE CLASSICS RUN THE GAMUT from lecture hall numbers to date-bait for night-shining. Sophistication will be assured for any girl if she selects an evening dress like the sleekly molded black crepe highlighted with a print inspired by an old Minoan wall painting designed by Pauline Trigere. Simplicity is the keynote from the draped semi-cowl collar caught with classic clip to the sleek coiffure accented with matching clip. Cravanetted for rainy days is the black taffeta coat (right), with the big white pearl buttons to match the satin striped plaid. Cecil Chapman designed the rain hat, making adaptation from the French legionnaires

College Girls Want Practical Clothes

New Fabrics Due In Ample Supply By January, 1946

By Martha Ellyn

This year's college girl will be far from the flibberty-gibbet type, for she belongs to a generation which has matured early. She has come to realize that she has a duty to her fellowmen. Her masculine contemporaries who marched away to the battlefields are coming home. They're tired of dirt and smell and death and will want the companionship of girls who are feminine, yet wide awake to their responsibilities.

Today lasting satisfaction is of utmost importance and especially true in the approach toward clothes. Campus cuties are evolving a wardrobe philosophy which reflects their individuality; they are learning to avoid costly mistakes in both time and money. It is well, considering the limited clothes supplies, that they have the wisdom to want practical clothing.

Clothes Serve Multiple Purpose

College girls are crowding many different activities into their days and so need clothes that will serve a multiple purpose. Designers of college classics have given expression to a new state of decorum far removed from the slap-happy ways of the sloppy-sock, dirty-shoe era.

Good grooming and smart clothes thinking are catching on, for the 1945 college woman prefers the smooth look throughout her wardrobe. You will identify a college girl this fall by her new rounded silhouette, softened and widened shoulders, deepened armhole interest via diagonal yokes, tucks, contrasting insets, more front fullness in skirts, the sweater look in necklines, whittled waistlines, moulded hiplines and the popular perennial dirndl skirt, modified though it must be by war-made necessity.

Production is still limited so she should consider supply and demand and be mindful too that the shops will in good time be full of a number of new and interesting items to make her wardrobe "shine." She will assemble her wardrobe cautiously and then as production increases supplement her initial purchase.

More Clothes in January

During the war mills have developed new materials. But the clothing won't appear in shops in presto-like manner. Supplies these next few months won't equal demands. Kenneth Marriner, head of the War Production Board's Textile Bureau has said: "Although peace has been declared, three or four months will be needed for any volume of garments to reach the stores—three months for cottons and rayons and four for wools. And Marriner stresses that "people who can wait to buy until short supplies get back to normal will get better selections." By "back to normal," he means January, 1946.

To insure uninterrupted production of low and medium priced clothing during the reconversion period, WPB put into immediate action new regulations. This means that not too large, but certain supplies, of low and medium priced cotton, wool and rayon garments should begin to show up in the stores in November, acording to Miss Kathleen H. Small, Information Division, WPB.

Let's consider some of the innovations in the clothing realm that will make campus life interesting and worth the waiting:

Nylon will be welcomed back as yarn in hosiery, but it will also be interesting to have dresses, veilings, underwear and sportswear made from it. Nylon woven and knit fabrics, blended sometimes with rayon, cotton and wool, offer the textile world almost limitless opportunities.

Denim's contribution will also make fabric history. Much of this fabric has been used to make dungarees for service personnel and women's work clothes. Manufacturers have been experimenting with finishes on denim. Zelan, which resists spots and stains as well as water, has been found to have decided advantages for garment making. A fine quality soft-finished denim is adaptable to sport shirts, slack suits, shorts, dresses, suits and even evening gowns.

Fur Coats for a Song

College budgets don't usually include fur coats but the appearance of the new "plastic furs" made from lambskin will make the fur coat a reality. A new process has been developed which transforms the fuzzy wool of lamb into furs of lustrous and practically indestructible beauty. The plastic beaver is one of these. It differs from the familiar mouton lamb in texture and wearing qualities. The plastic fur can be worn out in rain or snow, subjected to heat and worn for a long time with no appreciable change in the glossy quality of the pelts. According to findings of testing bureaus the new process actually changes the wool fiber to fur and increases its wearing qualities about 400 per cent. This new fur is being dyed brilliant shades of red, blue and green.

A new fabric made principally from feathers has also been developed. Turkey, duck and goose feathers, as well as waterfowl feathers can be woven into a special fabric which is water-resistant. This unique fabric is lighter and stronger than wool and easily dyed. It can be washed without shrinking and it won't get shiny no matter how long it is worn.

The wide and appealing variety displayed in the college girl fashions is evidence of the ingenuity and resourcefulness with which designers have overcome the problems created by L-85 and the acute fabric shortage. Despite wartime limitations there is a surprising selection from which to choose.

Insurance Session Set

Following a summer recess the D. C. Insuranoe Women's Club will open its fall session tomorrow with a meeting at 12:30 p. m. at The Sheraton Hotel.

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'Sorry, No Ladies Unescorted'

She Misses Everything a Little—Death Abroad—Food in Capital

By Genevieve Reynolds

Vivacious blonde Mrs. Emma Anine Pedersen landed in Washington about the time of the Japanese surrender announcement. Furthermore, she had just missed her husband by two days. He had been sent back to Belgium—her native home. To make matters worse she was hungry.

She went to the Statler Hotel and tried to enter the dining room with two women. "Sorry, no ladies allowed without escort," the waiters insisted. On she went to the Mayflower, the Carlton, the Shoreham, in fact, to every big hotel. Always the answer was the same. Then she tried 10 or more restaurants. There was no food left or "no ladies allowed." Eventually she ended up at the Wardman Park where she's now living. All that was left in the drug store was a glass of water.

"I thought this was a free country," she remarked. "Often I heard of the great freedom and privileges women had here. But after going hungry that night I wasn't too sure."

Now everything is fine. Mrs. Pedersen understands hotel rules. Still she doesn't quite agree with them.

Narrowly Escaped Death

"I just miss everything a little bit," explains adventurous Mrs. Pedersen, wife of American-born Christian Pedersen, whom she met and married in Denmark. "I was in Poland when the war broke out. My husband was a special disbursing officer at the American Embassy. All the embassy crowd got out without mishap. Then we arrived in Romania September 9 and from there went to Paris. Again we escaped ahead of the Germans."

From Paris she went to Turkey for six weeks then on to Teheran Persia, for 9½ months and then back to Turkey, where she lived 4½ years. The day Von Papen was bombed she missed death by a hair. Out strolling with her two dogs—a blue chow and a Skye terrier—she had passed the spot a few blocks when the attempt was made on the Nazi's life.

Usually Anine Pedersen is smiling, joking at her own expense. Her smiles change to fury when she hears stories of American GIs fraternizing with German women in Belgium. She thinks it is outrageously shameful for our boys to flaunt German women before the Belgian women who have suffered so much at the hands of the Nazis. "The Nazis and their women are laughing up their sleeves at the GIs gullibility and stupidity," she says. "I know them, for I have defied them many times."

MRS. EMMA PEDERSEN
... *Fraternization infuriates her*

Mrs. Pedersen's mother was Belgian and her father a Danish sea captain. She has traveled ever since she was born and has visited every country except Spain and Portugal. This is her first visit to the United States. "I speak Flemish, French, German and Danish fluently and have an understanding of Polish and nearly all other languages," she says. "But I have a funny accent in every language. I was chased out of 13 schools, for always I was laughing and playing jokes."

Can't Miss the Persian

Asked about wartime conditions in Turkey she described Istanbul as gay, and Ankara interesting. "No one knew which way the country would go from day to day," she explained. "Coffee and tea were hard to get but other foodstuffs were plentiful in a flourishing black market."

If perchance you see a smiling blonde, with the bluest eyes imaginable, soft curly hair and a fresh, fair complexion, it probably will be Mrs. Pedersen. If there is a 3½-legged Persian cat and two dogs, you can be dead sure.

Leesburg Boys In Tokyo Bay For Surrender

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 8.—Three Leesburg youths are known to be on ships that sailed into Tokyo Bay for the signing of surrender documents and to take over the occupation of the Japanese islands.

Lieut. Samuel L. Alexander, son of Judge and Mrs. J. R. H. Alexander, was on the Waldron, among the first ships to enter the bay. Pfc. James Adrian, USMC, son of former Sheriff and Mrs. E. S. Adrian, is attached to the USS Missouri and is serving aboard that ship as orderly to the captain. Arnold Atwell, seaman 1/c, is with an LCI that was part of the huge fleet steaming into the bay.

Lefferts Have Guests

Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts had as weekend guests Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Lefferts and their two children, of Arlington, and Mrs. C. M. McCormick, Washington. Mrs. Reginald P. Ramsay and her two children, Miami, Fla., are also with the former's parents for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Innes T. Saunders, Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth Saunders, Langley, Va., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Saunders.

Miss Virginia Bowie, Washington, was a weekend guest of the Misses Rebecca and Maria Harrison. Mrs. Harry P. Gibson, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. George Howell, jr., and Mrs. Howell, in Racine, Wisc., returned to her home Friday.

Dr. Monroe Gilmour and his daughter, Betsy, of North Carolina, are now the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. D. P. Gilmour.

Leaves for Richmond

Mrs. T. Robert Fulton left this week for Richmond, where she has accepted a position to teach Bible in the schools of that place. The Rev. Mr. Fulton will conduct services in the Presbyterian Church here Sunday and will then return to Richmond, coming back to Leesburg twice a month for services.

Mrs. Claude Honicon was hostess to members of Section B, Woman's Auxiliary, St. James Church, at her home Friday afternoon. Mrs. E. H. Heaton was in charge of the devotional and Mrs. W. F. Peach, the program. Mrs. M. R. Gibson entertained the Sewing Circle of the Methodist Church Friday afternoon.

S. H. Grimsleys On Honeymoon In Atlantic City

After a honeymoon to Atlantic City, N. J., Sergt. and Mrs. Spillman Hiter Grimsley, whose marriage took place September 1 at the Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., will live in Alexandria, Va. She is the former Mary Josephine Chandler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beale Chandler, South Boston, Va., and her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiter Spillman Grimsley, Remington, Va.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wilbur N. Pike, Chaplain Corps, and the bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white velveray over white satin with long train, and a long veil attached to a pleated tiara with orange blossoms.

Mrs. Clayton T. Mills, matron of honor for her sister, wore a lavender lace and net gown with matching tiara and carried lavender asters. Miss Louise Chandler, another sister, was maid of honor gowned in aqua net and jersey and carrying pink asters. Bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Chandler, sister of the bride, and Mrs. Harry O. Travis, the bridegroom's sister. They were dressed in pink and carried mixed flowers.

Bernard L. Updike served as best man for his cousin, and ushers were Pfc. Paul Winters, Corpl. John Mara and Pfc. Joseph Hildagast.

A reception took place at the George Mason Hotel.

Thrift Shop Group Named

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, regent, Chevy Chase Chapter, DAR, announces the following committee to work for the Thrift Shop: Mrs. Frank P. Wilcox, Mrs. Eugene Wesley Shaw, Mrs. Alexander McAshley, Miss Byrd Belt, Mrs. Marie Ellis Maxwell, Mrs. Robert Sweeny, Mrs. Eugene Stevens, Mrs. Frank Boyd, Mrs. Marian W. McNabb and Mrs. Dorothy Nicholson Bates.

Mrs. Shaw, Miss Belt and Mrs. Bates attended the naturalization service at the Rockville Court House last week end and presented DAR manuals to the prospective new citizens.

Miss Belt and Mrs. Hattie Ingersol, her sister, will be joint hostesses at their home September 26 at 1:30 p. m. to the members of the Chevy Chase Chapter at the first fall meeting. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, jr., past president general, will speak.

Home Board Meets

The season's first meeting of the board of managers for the Florence Crittenton Home will be held Friday at 11 o'clock at the home, 4759 Reservoir rd. nw. Its president, Mrs. Frederick Kirby, will preside. Luncheon will be served after the meeting.

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... *Reception at Legation*

Todd-Stuart Betrothal Told

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Todd, Alexandria, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Doris Louise Todd, to Ensign John Bruce Stuart, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

The bride-elect is a senior at Duke University, Durham, N. C., where she is a member of Delta Delta Delta Sorority. Ensign Stuart, now on duty in the Pacific, also attended Duke University where he was a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Minister Gives Claire Porter In Marriage

The Australian Minister, Sir Frederick Eggleston, gave in marriage on Friday, Miss Claire Roseanna Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Porter, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia, who became the bride of H. Neil Truscott, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Truscott, Mount Lawley, Western Australia, at a ceremony performed by the Rev. Clyde Brown at All Soul's Church. Afterwards a reception took place at the Australian Legation.

The bride wore a gown of white embossed crepe cut on classic lines with small rolled collar, long sleeves and train. Her finger-tip tulle veil was held by a tiara of orange blossoms, and she carried a cascade bouquet of roses.

Mrs. Frank MacIntosh was matron of honor and wore a dress of blue embossed organza with a full skirt.

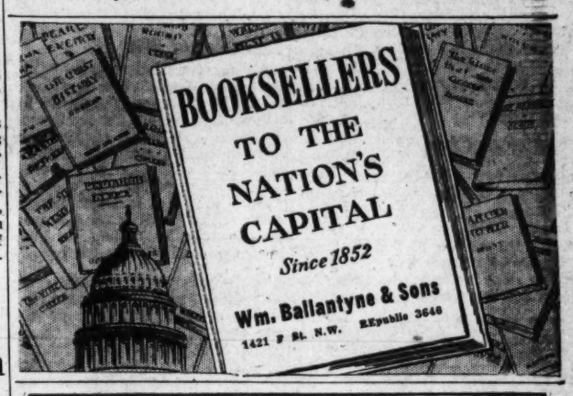
F/Sergt. Frank MacIntosh, RCAF, was best man, and ushers were Lieut. R. T. Abel, RANR, and Maj. K. Wakefield, AIF.

Mr. and Mrs. Truscott left by motor for Virginia Beach where they will stay a week and then go on to Hot Springs, Va., for a week. They will live in Washington while they are in the United States.

Mrs. C. E. Kellogg Will Address Club

The initial meeting of the club year of the University Park Women's Club will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. R. O. Stelzer, 6407 Queens Chapel rd.

Mrs. Charles E. Kellogg, chairman of the Hospital Reserve Corps of Prince Georges County, will be guest speaker. The program has been arranged by Mrs. George C. Cook, Red Cross chairman.



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The Post's Books of the Week

Wallace Leads Today's List Of Authors Who Include Joel Sayre and Partridge

By Sterling North

Sixty Million Jobs. By Henry A. Wallace. Reynal & Hitchcock-Simon & Schuster. Cloth $2. Paper $1

Take your choice. Sixty million jobs, prosperity and a chance for free enterprise to survive.

Or 50 million jobs, depression, chaos, 10 million unemployed and eventual totalitarianism.

SEC'Y. WALLACE

That is the clear-cut, black and white prognostication for the future as seen by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Those who insist that Wallace is an impractical dreamer are now in the position of critics who must furnish better arguments, facts and figures than the Secretary of Commerce or admit that they are less well informed about the Nation's business.

The 60-million job goal for postwar prosperity was set by President Roosevelt, the same practical idealist who said we could produce 50,000 planes a year.

But it is not an arbitrary or careless generallzation. It represents a close approximation of the workers we will need to keep the national budget at the 200-billion-dollar-a-year level.

It presupposes 13 million more jobs than we had in 1940, but it also presupposes the all-out plan for creating those jobs.

Business men who have used "a quart of milk for every Hotentot" technique in smearing Wallace may be annoyed (or pleasantly surprised) that Wallace is for abolishing the excess profits tax, giving small corporations many of the rights and benefits of partnership, decreasing the income tax and almost reducing the role of Government to the mere role of "incentive" advocated by Hamilton.

But he is also in favor of total employment to keep everyone (including business men) from facing another and far more dangerous depression.

This can only be done by frequent Nation-wide estimates of economic needs and capacities of consumers, business and Government—in short, a national budget.

Secretary Wallace realizes that this budget must be sufficiently flexible to halt either an inflationary or deflationary spiral. In times of threatened deflation Government lending and spending must increase. In times of threatened inflation tax curbs must be applied to restrain a dangerous boom.

Spending Should Be Balanced

But the emphasis of the plan is on proper relationships between Government, consumer and business spending. Too much Government and we get totalitarianism, too much business (1929 model) and we get a boom and a crash. Too much consumer spending on durable goods and it will be followed by a slump in construction and a downward spiral.

Secretary Wallace seems to think that of 200 billions spent a year it will be wise to have consumers spent 135 billions; business (for capital formation) 30 billions, and Government (Federal, State and local) 35 billions. This presupposes a purely Federal budget of about 25 billions.

It is hard to summarize a book which in itself is a well-packed summary or to paraphrase language which is as deft and curiously inspiring as this powerful message to free America.

A reviewer can only say: Read it and reread it. Acquaint yourself with a vision of national security which may in itself be the added erg of spiritual energy to permit us to win the peace.

"Sixty Million Jobs" is easily the most significant book published in 1945.

Persian Gulf Command. By Joel Sayre. Random House. $2

To oversimplify, the Persian Gulf Command moved four and one-half million long tons of desperately needed arms, food, clothing and medicine to our hard-pressed Russian allies and furnished 143,000 American vehicles with which the Soviet troops rolled back the German armies all the way to Berlin.

JOEL SAYRE

Some of the difficulties: No adequate ports. Heat that was often 140 in the shade and no shade. Disease, dirt beyond description, primitive sanitation. Forty-odd miles of unventilated railway tunnels where the heat was sometimes 180 degrees. Iranian "roads," possibly the worst in the world.

But 30,000 GIs of the PGC groused and sweat and struggled and won. As Joel Sayre says of these unsung heroes, "If you see a fellow wearing a green shoulder patch with a red scimitar and a white star on it, you had better buy him a drink. He did well by all of us."

James Thurber uses such words as "epic" and "Homeric" sparingly. But he cannot avoid either in his preface to this slender but dynamic volume. He adds that the "battle of logistics in Iran was like the battle of Cannae."

Such classic allusions are obviously applicable in a land where the nomads have not changed their way of life in 7000 years, where the populace weeps on the tenth day of the first month and suffers self-inflicted torture in an orgy of despair for a hero dead nearly a millennium.

And Joel Sayre could easily have entertained Caliph Haroun-al-Rashid with his tales, many of them first printed in the New Yorker.

For instance, the Caliph would have been entranced but skeptical if told that 7500 war chariots with no visible means of locomotion could be assembled by his tribesmen at the rate of one every five minutes.

He would have subjected Mr. Sayre to rather severe cross-questioning if he had dared tell how streams of roaring birds carrying men and capable of spitting deadly streams of metal were fashioned like magic and flown northward to the great warring nation beyond the mountains.

And not even the Caliph could have built 180 miles of three-lane asphalt highway across the blazing desert in 90 days.

Joel Sayre, while missing none of the significance of the whole operation, never bogs down in statistics. His book is a highly personalized account of railroad men running impossible locomotives over an impossible line (later came excellent Diesel engines), dock-wallopers making new records unloading Liberty ships, truck drivers risking their lives on hairpin turns 7000 feet above sea level, courageous entertainers putting on shows in torrid heat and freezing cold—a saga of little men doing a very big job.

One of the best written and most entertaining books to come out of the entire war.

January Thaw. By Bellamy Partridge. Whittlesey House. $2.75

To be able to write salty and nostalgic nonfiction is one thing. To be able to construct a novel is something else again.

Bellamy Partridge hit an all-time high with his "Country Lawyer." He had a new subject and a great unmined vein of Americana on which to draw. No one (save possibly a country doctor) sees so many citizens of a small town at dramatic moments in their lives as a country lawyer. Litigation brings out the cross grain of humanity in all its gnarled and fascinating imperfection.

PARTRIDGE

Bellamy Patridge's next two books attempted to hold his rather large audience with the high-jinks of a "Big Family" and the quaint ways of a begoggled and duster-enshrouded generation of motorists who said "Excuse my dust." Both books were careless, casual and colorful.

Now Mr. Partridge turns to an art form in which a writer cannot be careless or casual and succeed. Good anecdotes were enough to hold the reader in his three previous books. But a novel which depends on more or less the same formula is like a "laid-up" stone wall constructed without mortar. Only an expert can make it endure.

True there is a plot to the story—the sort of plot a country lawyer might dream up. The flaw in a title comes back to haunt a writer and his family who have purchased an old tavern in Connecticut.

Margie and Herbert Gage were warned that an old couple had retained life-long rights of domicile in the ancient structure sold to the power company. But the Gages bought despite the flaw, and, of course, the old couple came back at a most embarrassing moment for all concerned.

It is hard to determine whether Mr. Partridge is laughing slyly at ardent souls who remodel old houses and collect antique furniture or whether he is thoroughly taken in by the whole humorless and artless operation.

Certainly the Gages are as dull a pair as ever made a candlestick from an old coffee grinder or hung an ox yoke over a mantel.

Readers with even a modicum of taste will shudder on page after page as these well-meaning but slightly imbecilic characters garner odds and ends of worm-infested furniture for their quaint, quaint house.

"SKIP TO MY LOU" JACKET DESIGN BY WILLIAM HEYER
... book by William Martin Camp concerns Ozark Mountain family

Horatio Alger Appears Again After 46 Years

Struggling Upward; And Other Works. By Horatio Alger, jr. Crown. $3.00.

Horatio Alger, jr., wrote at least 135 incredibly bad novels for boys over a period of 30 years before his death in 1899. And, even after that lucky date for American letters, his popularity continued to such a degree that it is now estimated that his total sales have been in the neighborhood of 200 million copies.

Russell Crouse writes in his introduction to this omnibus volume that he feels inadequate. He says that he doubts whether Mr. Alger would approve of his temerity, adding: "In the life I have led since, in early youth, I read his books I have completely failed Mr. Alger. I am not the man he hoped all his readers would grow up to be."

But I must keep you in suspense no longer. The titles which have been included are: "Struggling Upward, or, Luke Larkin's Luck"; "Ragged Dick, or, Street Life in New York"; "Phil, the Fiddler, or, The Young Street Musician," and "Jed, the Poorhouse Boy."

Worst Also Included

These four particular gems are, we are told, representative of the whole body of Alger's work.

How does Alger strike the adult modern reader? Friends, it is sheer literary murder. Mr. Alger could not write. He could not plot, or create character, or write dialogue. How he got away with it for so long will always remain a mystery.

But all this has nothing to do with the enjoyment in store for you in this book. You'll have to buy it and read it to discover for yourself just how funny Mr. Alger is, to experience the sinister fascination that lures you on from page to page.

C. B.

Four Murders And Grandma Mix Up Things

Tight Rope. By Allison L. Burks. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50.

Stella Moore, blonde Los Angeles stenographer, out of a job because of an injured wrist, answers an ad in the paper and agrees to impersonate Dorinda LaCroix, only granddaughter of a rich old lady with a weak heart. The real Dorinda died getting out of occupied France, and her Uncle Edward fixed up the deception to keep grandma happy and in good health—he says. Four murders, fail to bring the desired result.

Since it is obvious somebody is trying to kill off the false Dorinda and that the house is full of people who might just as well be murderers as not, there is a good deal of suspense here.

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How to Solve It

By G. POLYA

● Although this book was written by a famous mathematician, and most of the illustrations are mathematical, it is not a book on mathematics. It is a book on how to think straight in any field of thought. It shows how the method of demonstrating a proof or finding an unknown can be of help in attacking any problem that can be "reasoned" out . . . from building a bridge to winning a game of anagrams.

Both content and method of treatment are unique. The bulk of the book is a series of sparkling little essays, with titles like these:

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THE PENTAGON

Makes Three Contributions to World Peace

Takes Citizen's Duty Seriously

By Clip Boutell

Sergt. **Alan Cranston**, author of "The Killing of the Peace" which has just been published by the Viking Press, does not take his obligations as a citizen lightly. He is only 31, but he has already made three major contributions to the cause of world peace and the fight against Fascism.

In April, 1939, after having spent two years in Germany as a correspondent for INS, he reduced Hitler's "Mein Kampf" to its most dangerous essentials, answered it point by point in the text, and published it for newsstand sale at 10 cents a copy. It caused riots in Yorkville, St. Louis, and elsewhere, and Cranston sold half a million copies before an injunction obtained by the owners of the American copyright forced him to take it off the stands.

A year ago, he was reading **Karl Schriftgiesser's** "The Gentleman from Massachusetts: Henry Cabot Lodge," while serving with the 70th Infantry, then waiting to be shipped to Europe. "I got so darned mad at seeing what one man could do to sabotage world peace," he says, "that I wanted to do something about it. At the last minute I was switched to Army Orientation and didn't sail, so I had a chance to read a little further. That's when I discovered that there was no popular book dealing step by step with how we lost the last peace."

Changes Famous Locale

But, in addition to the "Mein Kampf" (with answers) and "The Killing of the Peace," Sergeant Cranston is also co-author of the Army's pamphlet, "Fascism," which has caused such a stir. In that, you remember, he not only told the GIs that there were American Fascists but showed how to spot them.

Gene Fowler is following "Good Night, Sweet Prince" with a book on the great days of Denver and such colorful characters as Buffalo Bill and Bonfils and he is so pleased with the manuscript that he has been calling Pat Covici at all hours via long distance just to read passages to him . . . **Maurice Zolotow** is doing a book to be called "Billy Rose of Broadway," and I hear that he has been following the impresario around wherever he goes, listening over his shoulder.

John Gunther is back in New York, having finally completed his travels for his next beek, "Inside America." . . . Robert ("Pride's Way") Molloy is already at work on a new novel which will be about New York City during the war. "If I wrote another one about Charleston," he says, "I'd have to go on doing it for the rest of my life."

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We are proud to announce our joint publication of

Henry A. Wallace's

SIXTY MILLION JOBS

IN THIS BOOK the Secretary of Commerce demonstrates that by 1950 we can and must see to it that our basic American democracy is built on sixty million jobs. He does not simply advocate this objective. Marshalling facts and figures, he shows how we can avoid the staggeringly high cost of a drifting and despairing unemployment. The time, says Mr. Wallace, is now. The stakes are the American way of life and our hard-won freedom. This book gives not only the why but the how, the time table and the balance sheets of both the immediate program and the long-range goals.

Point by point Mr. Wallace shows concretely how our system of free enterprise can be made truly free and most effectively enterprising by the application of an ounce of government to a pound of profit-making business.

To businessmen, large and small, to labor, to management, to the farmer, the professional man, to the returning veteran, Mr. Wallace indicates what full employment will mean, in measurable terms to Americans of every group. And he shows what effects a chaotic unemployment or "soft" labor market would actually have on the income and profits of each of these groups—and on the national income:

"The lost man-years in the decade of the Thirties added up to a loss of about 250 billion dollars – more than twice as much as would be necessary to eliminate all the slums, both urban and rural in the United States; enough to pay off, through the current fiscal year, the entire increase in the national debt due to World War II."

Against this staggering sum, Mr. Wallace balances the "cost" of full employment.

Above all, this book is addressed to Americans who have not lost the spirit of enterprise; who are not frightened of setting their sights high and aiming for what Mr. Wallace calls new frontiers of abundance; Americans who are not afraid to shoot, now, for a national prosperity greater than we have ever known.

Pamphlet edition $1.00

Cloth edition $2.00

The pamphlet edition of SIXTY MILLION JOBS is priced at $1.00 and is published by Simon and Schuster. The cloth edition is priced at $2.00 and is published jointly by Simon and Schuster and Reynal & Hitchcock. Both editions are available at all book and department stores.

All Mr. Wallace's royalties from this book are to be applied to economic research.

*Simon and Schuster AND Reynal & Hitchcock

Theater Guild Broadcast To Make Debut Tonight

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the scientific age has established itself with an undeniable bang, radio is reviving two bits of drama which pointed the way to the inevitable some time ago.

SKINNER

A stage play entitled "Wings Over Europe," originally produced by the Theater Guild in 1928 and labeled interesting but fantastic, has been revised for radio and will be presented tonight at 10 over WMAL-American to inaugurate "The Theater Guild of the Air." Burgess Meredith has been cast as the fictitious British scientist who discovered how to control atomic power.

Lawrence Langner, coadministrator of the guild, will be master of ceremonies of this broadcast (which includes such luminaries as Spencer Tracy, Annabella, Edward G. Robinson, Philip Barry, Helen Menken and Rouben Mamoulian) and the subsequent radio revivals of guild dramas.

The other scientific revival is a famous "Einstein Theory" broadcast in which relativity is explained to Col. Lemuel Q. Stoopnagle by Clifton Fadiman. This edition of "The Human Adventure" over WOL-Mutual at 10 p. m. Wednesday will be a slightly revised version of the original script which has already been broadcast twice and is now being aired again in response to 120,000 letters.

BILL STERN launches the amateur football season Saturday at 1:55 p. m. with an account of the Michigan-Great Lakes game.

WOL-MUTUAL has four new ideas to offer this week. Today at 1 p. m., WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt joins the regular news analysis broadcast to discuss for five minutes the employment situation. These talks will continue as long as there is need for them.

Ilka Chase, who proved air-wise in her "Luncheon at the Waldorf" broadcasts, will bring the famous wit to her new series starting today at 1:15 p. m.

At 4:30 this afternoon a comedy series based on the comic strip "The Nebbs" takes to the air with Gene and Katherine Lockhart.

Tomorrow, at 12:30 p. m., Victor Lindlahr, who has been so disillusioning as to suggest in print that "You Are What You Eat," begins daily broadcasts, Monday through Friday, in the field of nutrition and food preparation.

TUESDAY night at 8, over WRC-NBC, Cornelia Otis Skinner and Roland Young start the "William and Mary" series which Miss Skinner has written. Barry Wood will sing and Oscar Levant will be guest star.

RETURNING to work after following their several summer pursuits are some widely popular programs. **Today:** "Quick as a Flash," at 6 p. m. over WOL-Mutual. **Monday:** "Information Please," with guests Fred Allen and Moss Hart at 9:30 p. m. over WRC-NBC. **Tuesday:** Bob Hope at 10 p. m. and Hildegarde with guests Tallulah Bankhead and Edward E. Horton at 10:30 p. m. over WRC-NBC. **Wednesday:** Frank Sinatra at 9 p. m. over WTOP-CBS. **Friday:** Kate Smith at 8:30 p. m. and Jimmy Durante-Garry Moore at 10 p. m. over WTOP-CBS. **Saturday:** "Gang Busters" at 9 p. m. over WMAL-American.

THE mayors of the ten leading industrial cities of America will be heard Tuesday at 9:30 p. m. over WOL-Mutual in a report to the Nation on the business and employment trends in their areas, plant reconversion, public works programs and other factors involved in the change from war to a peacetime economy.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Influence of American Generosity in Our Foreign Affairs is discussed by Lyman Bryson. **WTOP—1:30 p. m.**

How Can We Trade With State-controlled Economies?—William Benton, University of Chicago; Lauchlin Currie and Nathaniel Peffer, Columbia University, discuss the problem. **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

International Justice is discussed by Norman Padelford of M. I. T., who served on the World Court Commission at the San Francisco Conference, Miss Barbara Price of World Wide Listeners League, King Rogers and Robert Boyer. **WINX—7:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

Mitchell Miller is soloist with C. B. S. Symphony in Concerto for oboe and orchestra by Ralph Williams. Worthington Miner discusses "Television—Production and Program Side." **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Toscanini conducts N. B. C. Symphony in Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony, Smetana's "Moldau" and Cherubini's Overture to "Anacreon." **WRC—5 p. m.**

Those 'Discoveries' for Lead Roles Are Successful

Sometimes It's Safe to Scoff at Stars!

By Nelson B. Bell

NO FURTIVE DESIRE is entertained by this department to rekindle the ancient controversy as to the relative merits and demerits of the star system of casting plays, but if the topic ever again should come to debate, the Theater Guild no doubt would win the joust for the negatives.

The Guild has consistently refused down the years to place the name of any actor or actress above the title of the play, thus denying the player the recognized badge of stardom.

The single exception to prove the rule laid down by Miss Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner, who are, to all intents and purposes, the Theater Guild, was when the late George M. Cohan was conventionally starred in its production of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness."

While that might give the opposition a talking point, it has been far outweighed in the guild's more recent experiences.

No more eloquent testimony to the needlessness, if not the fallacy, of the the star system could well be found than is provided by "Oklahoma" and "Carousel," the guild's two reigning musical hits.

No Vainglorious Boasts

Neither has ever laid claim to a "big name" that could be relied upon to galvanize Broadway, or any other metropolitan Main Street, or magnetize any box office.

It is a unique distinction among the producers of stage entertainment that the Theater Guild enjoys in this faculty for "discovering" and presenting in leading roles unknowns who make tremendously good, not only in box office grosses but longevity of runs.

When the original "Oklahoma" company opened in New York with Alfred Drake, Joan Roberts, Celeste Holm and their associates in the principal roles, it was felt in many quarters that another such combination of able players and gifted singers never could be assembled.

It was fairly matched, nevertheless, in the National company, with Harry Stockwell, now of "Marinka," in the role of Curly, and all of the other roles of importance filled with equal competence.

Speculation Persists

Discussions, and sometimes arguments, still occasionally are heard as to the respective merits of the "original" Broadway cast and the "National" company—to be heard beginning tomorrow night in its sold-out, return engagement at the National Theater—which is just a little ridiculous on the face of it.

There is no such thing at this day and date as either the "original" New York cast or the original "National" cast.

Of the company which first captivated Broadway in "Oklahoma," I believe, only one principal remains in his original role. One or two more than that survive in the National company, but both of the leads to be heard as Laurey and Curly these ensuing two weeks are new.

ROMANCE in "Oklahoma," opening tomorrow night at the National, is expressed by Mary Hatcher and James Alexander, as Laurey and Curly

That stardom is not a prerequisite to outstanding success and eminence is rather conclusively proved by the case histories of those who have brought luster to "Oklahoma," "Carousel," the Theater Guild and themselves.

It was John Raitt's first professional engagement, for example, when he succeeded Harry Stockwell as Curly in "Oklahoma" a year and a half ago in Chicago. His previous experience had been confined to college and semiprofessional light opera performances in California. His performance in "Carousel" was voted by a poll of critics the best by a male in a musical play in New York last season.

Interchangeable Casts

Stockwell, who previously had been known chiefly as the "voice of Prince Charming" in Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," meanwhile, had replaced Alfred Drake as Curly on Broadway.

James Alexander, who succeeded Raitt as the straight shootin', hard ridin', baritone singin' broncho-buster, and will be seen in the part at the National, prior to this assignment had confined his talents almost exclusively to singing in Hollywood night clubs and on the radio, save for a short engagement in an obscure stock company.

The same has held true, with comparable defiance of all the rules, on the distaff side.

Three heroines have assumed the role of Laurey since Joan Roberts forsook it—Betty Jane Watson, Wanda Cochran and Mary Hatcher. Each virtually was "breaking in."

Miss Watson, former vocalist with the Griff Williams Orchestra, auditioned for "Oklahoma," was given a small part in the New York company and made understudy to Joan Roberts. Eventually she took over the part from Miss Roberts and then was transferred to the National company, with which she sang Laurey for more than a year.

Up From Nowhere

Wanda Cochran, Miss Watson's alternate during most of this period, was an usher in the Erlanger Theater, where the piece played in Chicago, when she unobtrusively joined a dozen or so girls who were to audition for a place in the chorus. Not only was she chosen, but within a fortnight was studying the role of Laurey and a month later singing it when Miss Watson was ill.

Mary Hatcher, who took over the part in Philadelphia and will sing it here, was recruited from the Paramount lot in Hollywood where she was being groomed as a possible singing star in musical movies. Arrangements were made for her release by Paramount in July and now, in her first stage role, she has the part which a year or two ago would have been beyond her wildest dreams.

The Theater Guild should worry about stars!

One in the Ascendant

Despite the fact that "war pictures" are moving into eclipse, there is one in early prospect that should enlist the interest of every American.

"The True Glory," scheduled to inaugurate its first Washington presentation Thursday on the screen at the Metropolitan Theater, is the story of the war on the western European front seen through the eyes of the people who took part in it and told in their words.

It was found to be impossible to compress into one hour and 20 minutes of film the staggering events of almost a full year of battle. So the producers applied the technique of individual recollection as the most interesting and exciting means by which these months could be reflected.

To achieve the truest possible representation of what the participants saw and felt and did, hundreds of soldiers, sailors and airmen were interviewed.

All the film footage used in "The True Glory" was factual. No scenes were staged, restaged or superimposed.

The picture was reviewed in rough-cut by General Eisenhower just prior to the defeat of Germany. Films of the final surrender were rushed to London and the final print completed there on July 2.

Approved by Supreme Commander

General Eisenhower later reviewed it in Frankfurt and gave it his approval.

The title of the film is derived from the famous prayer:

"Oh Lord God, when Thou givest to Thy servants to endeavor any great matter, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning but the continuing of the same until it be thoroughly finished which yieldeth the true glory."

It is interesting that the picture was produced by a completely and harmoniously integrated unit made up of American and British personnel, with Carol Reed production chief for the British and Capt. Garson Kanin deputy director for the Americans.

The entire story of the war was filmed in 10 million feet. If an audience could view this as a single screen exhibit, it would require a screening lasting 77 days of continuous day and night projection.

"The True Glory" will show enough in its coverage of what went on between D-Day and VE-Day.

'The Red Mill' To Be Revived With 3 Stones

New York (AP).—"The Red Mill," in which the famed comedy team of Montgomery and Stone were starred back in 1906, will be revived at the Ziegfeld Theater for eight weeks beginning October 15.

Two daughters of the same Fred Stone who shared stellar notice in the original "Red Mill" will have much to do with the revival: Paula Stone will be coproducer with Hunt Stromberg, jr., and Dorothy Stone will have a leading role. Another Stone sister, Carol, is the star of the Shubert show, "Dark of the Moon."

Fred Stone himself will act as general advisor. It now is in production in Los Angeles, where it will open for a two-week engagement September 24.

Hit Writers Will Produce New Musical

New York (AP).—Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, who wrote "Oklahoma" and "Carousel" and produced the hit play "I Remember Mama," are branching out still further in the production field.

Having previously announced they would present several straight plays, Rodgers and Hammerstein this week announced they would produce a musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields, who wrote "Up in Central Park," "Mexican Hayride" and "Something For the Boys."

Ethel Merman will be starred in the show, a tuneful version of the story of Annie Oakley, the sharpshooter of pioneer days. A composer will be announced later.

4-HOUR, 55-MI. DAYTIME RIVER CRUISE
TODAY 3 P.M. Indianhead, Md.
SEE THE U. S. NAVAL POWDER FACTORY
ADULTS, $1 CHILDREN, 50c
FREE DANCING. Delightful family cruise down the Potomac. See Bolling Field, Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, Ft. Washington, etc. Enjoy the cool river breezes. Refreshments and shore dinners served.
3-HOUR MOONLITE CRUISE TONITE 8:45 P.M. Free Dancing to Jack Gorzyk Band. Refreshments. 2 large dance decks. 7th Street pier to dock. $1.15 Inc. Tax
S.S. POTOMAC
"Largest and Fastest Boat on the River"
7th and Maine Ave. S.W. NAtional 7722

NEW TIME!

THE SHADOW
5 P.M.
EVERY SUNDAY
WOL
Presented by Your Neighborhood 'blue coal' dealers

NATIONAL • 2 WEEKS • Beg. Tomorrow Eve. (Incl. Sun. Nite, Sept. 16)
—EVES. at 8:20 Sharp!—MATS. Weds. and Sats. at 2:20 Sharp!—
(PROMPT CURTAIN! NO SEATING DURING FIRST SCENE)
THEATRE GUILD NATIONAL COMPANY of
OKLAHOMA!
—ALL SEATS SOLD!—
ONE WEEK ONLY BEG. MONDAY, SEPT. 24th Mats. Wed. & Saturday
W. HORACE SCHMIDLAPP presents (in assoc. with HARRY BLOOMFIELD)
JAN KIEPURA and MARTA EGGERTH
in a New Musical
"Polonaise"
by GOTTFRIED REINHARDT and ANTHONY VEILLER
Chopin's Glorious Melodies
Musical adaptation and original numbers by BRONISLAW KAPER
Lyrics by JOHN LATOUCHE
CURT BOIS • JANE FARRAR • FERDI HOFFMAN
RIABOUCHINSKA
and COMPANY OF 125
Staged by EDWARD RUBYEA DOWLING • Choreography by DAVID LICHINE • Settings by HOWARD BAY • Costumes by MARY GRANT
Orchestra under the direction of MAX GOBERMAN
—SEAT SALE THURSDAY—
EVES.: $1.20, $2.40, $3.00; Orch., $4.20 (tax incl.)
MATS.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40; Orch., $3.00 (tax incl.)

NEW TIME
"BLONDIE"
7:30
Station WTOP
7:30 TONIGHT
AND EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT
ON THE AIR FOR SUPER SUDS

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, September 9 — **Washington** — **Eastern War Time**

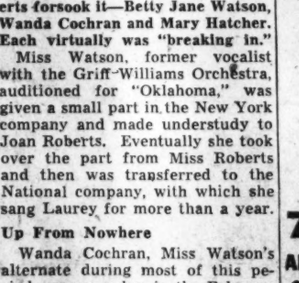
	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8, Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05 Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:55, 8:55.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, Treasury Salute, 6:45, Music, 7-8:30, Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Camp Meeting Choir 8:30
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " " On a Bus :45 " "	World News Roundup Gardening Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy " "	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	CBS Morning News D. C. Dateline Haslen the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 Bandstand :45 News	Bible Highlights " " Recordiana " "	Bible Class " " Melody's the Thing " "	News; Musical Memories Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " " "	Church of the Air " " Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
11	:00 String Quartet :15 Bing Crosby :30 Hour of Faith :45 " " "	News; Isles in News Singtime Michael Wayne Little Betsy Ross Girl	News; Review Love Affairs Fourth Presbyterian " "	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " " " "	News; Latin Moods Latin Moods News; Centennial Baptist Church " "	News; Blue Jacket Choir " " Invitation to Learning " "
12	:00 War Journal :15 " " :30 Friendship Ranch :45 " "	News Nancy Osgood NBC Concert Orch. " "	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	WINX News The Little Show On Wings of Song " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1945 " " " "	Today in History Jay Carmody Transatlantic Call " "
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 Bing Crosby :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " " ; News	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table " "	News Analysis Southern Harmonizers Washington Nats vs. " "	News; Trade Winds Trade Winds Tavern The Animal Fair " "	" " " " News; Composers Meet the Composers	People's Platform " " Lyman Bryson News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Dorothy Claire :15 " " :30 Sunday Vespers :45 " "	Ford Show " " Westinghouse Program " "	" " Cleveland " " " " " "	News; Symphony Hour Symphony Hour " " " "	Swing Along " " News; Honor Roll Honor Roll of Hits	Stradivari Orchestra " " World News Today ; Olin Downes
3	:00 Melodies to Remember :15 " " :30 Washington Story :45 " "	World Parade " " One Man's Family " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	News; Curtain Call Curtain Call Concert Favorites " "	" " " " " " News; Jam Session Jam Session	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony " " " "
4	:00 Dari's for Dough :15 " " :30 8 to the Bar Ranch :45 (Andrews Sisters)	Army Hour " " RCA Show " "	" " " " " " Crime Is My Pastime Harvey Harding	News; Gas'l Gaieties Gaslight Gaieties The Lawyer Speaks " "	Theater of the Air " " News; Dance Session Dance Session	" " ; News " " Electric Hour " "
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " :30 Charlotte Greenwood :45 " "	Symphony Hour " " " " " "	The Shadow " " Nick Carter " "	News; Music Music of the Masters Music for Sunday " "	Battle of the Crooners Hazel and Harold News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour " " " " News; William Shirer
6	:00 Summer Hour :15 " " Paul Whiteman :30 Sunday Evening :45 Party	Cathelic Hour " " The Great Gildersleeve " "	Abbott Mysteries " " News, Cedric Foster Off The Scoreboard	WINX News Concert Hall Three Quarter Time Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle " " News; Sports Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet " " Report to the Nation " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Wayne King's Orch. " " Band Wagon Myst'ries (Dick Powell)	Your America " " Dale Carnegie Swing High	News; Modern Moods Modern Moods Beyond Victory Piano Portaits	Ave Maria Hour " " News; Show Time Veteran's Child	Men of Vision " " Blondie " "
8	:00 String Ensemble :15 Scores in Melody :30 Guy Lombardo's :45 " "	Charlie McCarthy " " Or. Tommy Dorsey " "	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter " "	News; Bibleway Bibleway Church " " " "	Fifth Baptist Church " " " " " "	The Beulah Show " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Jimmy Fiddler	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Music " " " "	Steel Horizons " " Double or Nothing " "	News; Symphony Hour Prokofieff's Violin Concerto (Szigeti) " "	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " " " " " " " "	Radio Reader's Digest " " Star Theater " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 of the Air :30 (Burgess Meredith) :45 (Lawrence Langner)	GE All-Girl Orch. " " Meet Me at Parky's " "	Brownstone Theater " " Most Honored Music " "	News; Guest Star A Cappella Choir Music to Remember " "	The Sunday Players " " News; TheNegroSpeaks The Negro Speaks	Take It or Leave It " " We, The People " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " :45 " "	News; Sunday Feature Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	News Summary Master's Orch. 20th Airforce Time " "	WINX News Musical Roundup Slumber Music " "	" " Baseball Review News; Church of God in Christ " "	Headlines Billy Bishop Orch. Harry James Orch. " "

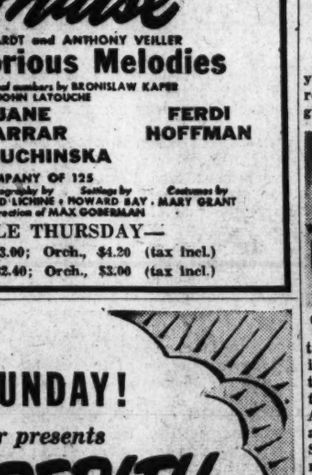
Station W3XO, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—Show Time; 7:15 p. m.—; 7:30 p. m.—Victor Arden; 7:45 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan
8:00 p. m.—News; 8:10 p. m.—Dance Time; 8:30 p. m.—Melody Parade; 8:45 p. m.—
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening; 9:15 p. m.—" "; 9:30 p. m.—" "; 9:45 p. m.—" "
10:00 p. m.—News; 10:05 p. m.—Concert Hall; 10:30 p. m.—" "; 10:45 p. m.—" "

2 SYMPHONY HOURS
1340 ON YOUR DIAL
EVERY WEEKDAY AT 11:05 A.M. and 9:05 P.M.
EVERY SUNDAY 2:05 P.M. and 9:05 P.M.
WINX
The Washington Post Station

TONIGHT Radio Reader's Digest
WTOP 9 P.M.
Stories and people from Reader's Digest—America's favorite magazine.
PRESENTED BY
Campbell's SOUPS

He has a shocking story

Alfred Hitchcock, famed for his Hollywood mystery thrillers, has just finished editing all German atrocity pictures to impress this heretofore indifferent people. Hear him tell about it on...
"We, the People"
TONIGHT
10:30 P.M., E.W.T.
WTOP
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.
GULF

RADIO PREMIERE SUNDAY!
The Theatre Guild on the Air presents
BURGESS MEREDITH in "WINGS OVER EUROPE"
by Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne
THE PROPHETIC STORY OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WHICH BROADWAY CALLED "FANTASTIC" IN 1928

WMAL 10-11 P.M.
over the stations of the American Broadcasting Company
SPONSORED BY
United States Steel Corporation
Also—to be introduced as guests of the Theatre Guild—William Bendix, Rosalind Russell, Annabella, Edward G. Robinson, Elia Kazan, Rouben Mamoulian, Philip Barry, Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II.

Advertisement
listen: news notes from WTOP CBS
WTOP continues news of the Men-Who-Bring-You-the-News. This Sunday we present four additional members of the CBS World News Staff—men who report, analyze and interpret current events in the Nation's capital.

★ ★ ★

Bob Evans

For twenty years Bob Evans made a career of dodging the commonplace. His newspaper experience was gained from the Cleveland Press and the Buffalo Times, but he has lived and worked also on the West Coast, in New England, New York and several southern states. He's even been a Hollywood extra! During World War I, Evans visited ports of France, Spain and England as a crew member of cargo carriers.

Bob Evans

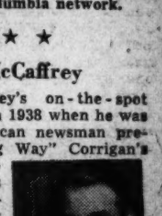
A successful stint on WGR, Buffalo, as newscaster for the Buffalo Times in 1930 admitted him to the ranks of veteran broadcasters, and in 1944 he joined the WTOP news staff.

Domestic politics are Bob Evans special "field," and his accurate accounts of homefront events are heard at regular intervals locally and over the Columbia network.

★ ★ ★

Joe McCaffrey

Joe McCaffrey's on-the-spot "first" started in 1938 when he was the only American newsman present at "Wrong Way" Corrigan's landing in Dublin, Ireland. His news background includes work as reporter for the Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Eagles News, Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier, correspondent for INS., UP., Time and Newsweek, and as free-lance writer for various sports publications. He also writes a syndicated veteran's column.



Joe McCaffrey

A first lieutenant in the AUS, he was in the crash of the Clipper Excalibur over Botswood, Newfoundland, in 1942—the first trans-Atlantic clipper crash in history. Recovering from his injuries, McCaffrey received his discharge from the Army in 1944 and, in June of that year, joined the WTOP staff. He comes to work in the middle of the night, does WTOP's "Breakfast Table News" at 6:45 a. m.

★ ★ ★

Claude Mahoney

In an informal style that belies years of experience in the news reporting field, Claude Mahoney gives CBS listeners detailed Washington coverage. After eight years with the Indianapolis Star, Mahoney came to the capital as White House Correspondent for the Wall Street Journal. Five years later he joined the reportorial staff of the Evening Star, relinquishing this assignment after two years to concentrate on radio, and joined the WTOP news staff July 31, 1944. As a result of years of news work at the White House, the War, Navy, State and other government departments, Claude Mahoney is closely acquainted with key men who provide him with a rich source of exclusive information. You hear him over WTOP at 7:40 a. m. and at 6:00 p. m. Mondays thru Saturdays.

Claude Mahoney

★ ★ ★

Bill Henry

Bill Henry was a newcomer to Washington in July, 1943, when he joined the WTOP news staff, but he had been heard for many years prior to that time over CBS coast-to-coast hookups broadcasting athletic events and news.

Bill Henry

In 1939, as an Olympic Games official, Henry was sent to Helsingfors, Finland, to preview the 1940 Finnish Olympic games for CBS. In London at the outset of the war crisis, he was immediately added to the CBS European reportorial staff; and his work was so outstanding that he was chosen by the War Council of Great Britain and France to be an eyewitness radio reporter on the Front. Bill Henry's Maginot Line broadcasts are cited as classics of war-front reporting.

Versatility is his name—he's a founder of the Douglas Aircraft and Western Air Express Companies, has served with the Los Angeles Times in several capacities and was 1943 winner of the National Headliners Club columnist award. His 5-minute (8:55 p. m.) news broadcasts have the greatest number of listeners of any program originating in Washington.